PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Posts and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,451—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1813.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 11th Jan. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | F. N. Tillard | 18th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Landon | 25th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 1st Feb. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 8th " |
| * PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 15th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 22nd " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 1st March |
| M.L. PERSIA | 7851 | W. A. Wheler | 8th " |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 15th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * VICTORIA | 6527 | E. Crewe | 29th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 5th April. |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 12th " |
| M.L. VICTORIA | 6527 | E. Crewe | 19th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5227 | T. Leigh | 26th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Androvich | 4,139 | 1st February 1902 |
| IMPERATRIX | .... | 4,212 | 1st March 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 360. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| * S. S. MORAVIA | Mecozzi | 3,506 | in January 1902 |
| * S. S. INDIA | .... | 2,933 | in February 1902. |

* Will not carry passengers.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8. |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,165 | " 687-8. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardo, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CARINTHIA | G. Marocchino | 2,815 | 3rd Feb., 1902. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

G. SCARPA & Co., Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 31st December, 1901.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

[illegible] To sail on THURSDAY, [illegible]h Jan., 1902, [illegible]b., 1902, [illegible]ar. 1902.

[illegible] to ENGLAND via JAPAN [illegible]y the Canadian Pacific, Oceanic [illegible]al and Pacific Mail Routes.

[illegible]BOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of [illegible]ty all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

[illegible]S met on arrival.

[illegible]ipped and cleared and Insurance [illegible]g all risks.

[illegible]ared or shipped.

[illegible]TES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, [illegible]GNS, at current rates.

[illegible]ts, GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY the 9th Jan., 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MARMAGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 15th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th January, 1902.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.



THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SOMALI | 2,522 | Birch | 20th Jan. 1902. |
| S. S. SAFARI | 1,432 | Tepe | 3rd Feb. 1902. |

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street.

Bombay, 30th December, 1901

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. J. CURNOW, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for JAPAN direct on 12th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th January, 1902.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES [illegible]uced rates.

[illegible]

[illegible]S met on arrival.

[illegible]ipped and cleared and Insurance [illegible]g all risks.

[illegible]ared or shipped.

[illegible]TES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS. [illegible]GNS, at current rates.

[illegible]ts, GRINDLAY & CO.

[illegible] GLASSES.

[illegible]ppearance of the [illegible]e prospects in the [illegible] Days, we beg to [illegible] affected by the [illegible] of using SUN [illegible]inted Glare [illegible]e greatest [illegible]btained in [illegible]The lense [illegible]om air [illegible]in the

### TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,



INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

### WHISKY—

| | | | Special Cash Rates Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality | per doz. | 24 0 |
| | Do. SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky | " | 32 8 |
| | Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness. | | |
| R. | Do. HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky | " | 26 0 |
| | A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste. | | |
| | Do. "OLD IRISH" | " | 26 0 |
| | This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe spirit. | | |
| | Do. "DIABETES" WHISKY | " | 25 0 |
| | Do. SPECIAL WHISKY | " | 23 8 |

Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.

### BRANDY—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old | per doz. | 76 0 |
| | TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY | per bot. | 6 8 |
| | Do. Do. Do. Do. | per pint | 3 4 |
| 000 | TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy" | per doz. | 47 0 |
| 00 | TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit | " | 40 0 |
| 0 | TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy | " | 34 0 |
| | CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co. | " | 24 0 |

### HOLLANDS AND GINS—

| | | Quarts. |
|---|---|---|
| DEKUYPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA, in cases containing 15 flasks | per case | 41 0 |
| TREACHER'S DRY UNSWEETENED GIN | per doz. | 25 0 |
| Do. LONDON OLD TOM | " | 25 0 |
| SWAINE AND BOORD'S OLD TOM | " | 23 8 |
| BOOTH'S OLD TOM | " | 24 0 |
| COATE'S PLYMOUTH GIN | " | 25 0 |
| SLOE GIN, GRANT'S | " | 37 0 |

### TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF

ARTISTIC FURNITURE IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of

NEW GOODS INVITED.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S. VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. | |
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 25 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN., etc supplied.

WILL GIVE
PRIZE TICKETS FREE OF COST
Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with, Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 5TH OF JANUARY 1902.

| | PRIZES. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize | | 1,000 |
| 1 | Do. | | 500 |
| 1 | Do. | | 250 |
| 2 | Prizes | Rs. 125 each | 250 |
| 2 | Do. | " 100 " | 200 |
| 2 | Do. | " 75 " | 150 |
| 4 | Do. | " 50 " | 200 |
| 10 | Do. | " 25 " | 250 |
| 100 | Do. | " 10 " | 1,000 |
| 200 | Do. | " 5 " | 1,000 |
| 200 | Do. | " 1 " | 200 |
| 523 | Prizes | Total | 5,000 |

The drawing to be held on the 11th January, 1902, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers
178 Dhurrumtollah Street. CALCUTTA

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

## A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

### MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a [illegible] Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. [illegible]R & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., [illegible] sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at [illegible]e, he went to one of them in person and brought home the [illegible]s to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by [illegible] Caudle slept soundly the next night.

## BOMBAY RACES, 1902.

A SHORT LIST OF USEFUL ARTICLES.

**RIDING WHIPS.** WHIPS mounted in Silver and Gold, suitable for presentation. Also a grand collection of Jewelled Riding Whips and Crops.

**BINOCULARS.** The now well-known "Flammarion." The Cheapest Perfect Glasses on the Market. Several Regiments in India now use the "Flammarion" Binoculars for Military purposes. Excellent Binoculars for the Races.

**BINOCULARS.** GOERZ-TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES transcend any of the old-fashioned Glasses. The most powerful Glasses made. The principles underlying the construction of the TRIEDER-BINOCULARS can be best appreciated by comparing them with the other systems.

**MONOCULAR.** GOERZ-TRIEDER MONOCULAR for one eye only, and made on the same principle as the Trieder-Binoculars. The Trieder-Monocular possesses the magnification of the ordinary Telescope six times its size.

**CHRONOGRAPHS.** Without Watch, Simple Action, Perfect Recorders. Movements controlled by action on the winding Coronet.

**DOUBLE SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS.** CHRONOGRAPHS, without Watch. Has two Chronograph Hands. Is useful in timing 2 Horses.

With Watches. A large selection in Metal, Silver and Gold.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

### MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

## "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

## BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4. 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

### THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS'

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC Co.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES?

to be followed by a

GRAND VARIETY CONCERT.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within (7) seven days from the landing of the goods, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

C. BOGGIANO, Agent,
Florio-Rubattino Company,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Old Mercantile Buildings, Bombay.

### BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW to be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th February, 1902. First entry CLOSES on 25th inst.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned—

W. P. Kae, Lieut, R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secs. & Treas.
"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the noon of 3rd March, 1902, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS, from 1st April 1902 to 31st March, 1903. Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE OFFG. STOREKEEPER,
B. & N.-W. Ry.
Samastipur, 4th Jan. 1902.

### NOTICE.

KOOT ROOT AND KOUR PLANT.

A PUBLIC AUCTION of the lease to EXTRACT KOOT ROOT from the forests of Jammu and Kashmir State and Kour from those of Jammu alone, excluding villages held in Jagir by General Raja Sir Amar Singh Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., and the Dharmath Department, for a term of 3 years commencing from Bain. 1959, shall be held in the office of the Revenue Member of the State Council at Jammu, on the 15th FEBRUARY, 1902, at 12 a.m.

2. The lease to extract Koot Root for the last term of five years was sold for Rs. 80000 per annum for Kashmir, and that for both Koot Root and Kour in Jammu for Rs. 12,500.

3. The lease shall be sold to the high st bidder subject to the approval of the State Council.

4. The lessee shall be entitled to extract annually 5,800 kharwars (11600 maunds) only of the Kwot Root from Jammu and Kashmir in consideration of the amount agreed to be paid by him annually.

5. The lessee shall be bound to pay the yearly State demand in full without any reference to the quantity of Roots actually collected, any any loss arising from short collections being born by himself.

6. The lessee shall be bound to pay for any excess quantity of Koot collected in a year over and above the fixed quantity at double the rate stipulated for the latter.

7. The lessee shall make his own arrangements for carrying out the lease, the State not being bound to render him any assistance in the matter, but he may seek it in preventing smuggling or illegal exports.

8. The lessee shall deposit 1-4th of the annual demand in advance.

For further particulars apply to—

REVENUE MEMBER
of State Council, Jammu.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—Nervo-vital exhaustion and entire group of incapacitating conditions connected therewith and obsolute and thorough restoration is guaranteed by my exclusive methods. Failure impossible. Also all Special Complaints. Thirty years' experience. Correspondence invited. Strictly confidential. Address J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtola St., Calcutta.

### NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House on THURSDAY the 9th instant, at 2 P. M. of a new Piano, iron framed overstrung, No. 5137 by T. Ramsperger and Co. Stuttgart, also 18 metal watches, left over from the last sale of unclaimed and confiscated goods.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

E. SALE,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 4th January 1902.

### CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SUPPLY OF INDIGENOUS OR BOMBAY STONE METAL.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) for the SUPPLY of 261 000 cubic feet of INDIGENOUS or Bombay BROKEN STONE, during the official year 1902-1903, will be received by the Deputy Chairman, and will be opened by him in the presence of Tenderers who may wish to be present at noon, on the 15th February, 1902.

2. Contractors may tender for the whole quantity required, or for the amount required in any district, but no tender will be received for only portion of metal required in any one district.

3. The following are the quantities required :—

| | Cubic feet. | Cubic feet. |
|---|---|---|
| FOR DISTRICT NO. I. | | |
| At Baug Bazar Depot | 110,000 | |
| At Circular Road Depot | 115,000 | |
| | | 225,000 |
| FOR DISTRICT NO. II. | | |
| At Circular Road Depot | | 110,000 |
| FOR DISTRICT NO. III. | | |
| At Circular Road Depot | | 155,000 |
| FOR DISTRICT NO. IV. | | |
| At Circular Road Depot | 34,000 | |
| At Tollygunge Depot | 34,000 | |
| At Alipore Depot | 28,000 | |
| At Orphangunge Depot | 59,000 | |
| At Nemuck Mehal Depot | 15,000 | 170,000 |
| Total | | 561,000 |

4. Each tender must be accompanied by sample of stone in a sealed bag. Earnest-money of Rs. 100 for every 50,000 cubic feet, or portion thereof tendered for, must be deposited in the Municipal Treasury, and the fact that the deposit has been made must be stated in the tender. The Treasurer's receipt must not be enclosed with the tender.

5. The rates are to be quoted in words as well as in figures.

6. Printed Forms of Tender with Specifications and Conditions of Contracts can be had at the Municipal Offices on payment of Rs. 2 per copy. Tender must be submitted in the above form, and no tender submitted in any other form will be considered.

7. Both earnest-money and security-deposit are liable to forfeiture in case of default.

8. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRED. GAINSFORD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
17th December, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RATANJI SHIKHAJI KARANJAWALLA has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described to our clients. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived. All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the chawls or buildings standing thereon, situate on the North side of Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 3,421 1-2 sq. yds., and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13, New No. 1362, Old Survey No. 131, and New Survey No. 2886, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward E. Nos. 2308 to 2315, and Street Nos. 2591, 2611, 2631 and 2651, and bounded on the East by the Grant Road Methodist Chapel, on the West partly by the leasehold land of Permulji Dhunjibhai Misary, and partly by the property of Gopaldas Madhavdas, on the North by the property of Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, and on the South by Grant Road. Dated the 8th day of January, 1902.

MALVI, HIRALAL AND MODY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

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SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SOUNDY AND Co., LTD.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ON the TRANSFER of the BUSINESS of THIS SOCIETY to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, which was completed on the 20th of December 1901, we have been APPOINTED to take over the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Universal Life Assurance Society, of which we have hitherto been the Agents and Secretaries, and work the same as a separate Branch. Life Department, of the Chief Office in Edinburgh of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co,

KING KING & Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MIRZA & Co., beg to inform the public that they have taken over the STABLES occupied by ALI BIN AMIR, Nos. 25 and 29 Ripon Road, Byculla, and REMOVED into the said Premises. They have received NEW HORSES and are expecting more every week and are prepared as hitherto to supply their constituents with every class of horses suitable for racing, Polo chargers, Remounts, &c,

ABDOOL RAHMAN MIRZA & Co.,
Nos. 25, and 29, Ripon Road.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1902-1903 of the following articles :—

1. Cloths. Serges, Flannels, Putties, White and Khaki Drill, Webbing, &c. These Materials are required to be of bona-fide Indian manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather Articles such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnasium Shoes, Spur-straps, &c.
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill Covers and Zinc Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, Old Packing Materials, Iron Hooping, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 P. M. on the 15th JANUARY, 1902. Any further information and Forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, Calcutta, the 6th December, 1901.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of APRIL next. Particulars will be found in the programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of Four Annas by the PRINCIPAL. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, 6th February, 1902.

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N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

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|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.
BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly ,on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager
BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED;
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
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| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
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| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Bal... if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ... Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not a... Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent... for shorter periods on terms which may be... application.

Credits granted on approved Securi... tion of Banking and Exchange Busine...

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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| Bombay, | Singapore. | Manila |
| Calcutta, | Bangkok. | Cebu Philippines |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor. | Shanghai, |
| Rangoon, | Batavia, | Tientsin. |
| Colombo, | Sourabaya. | Hankow. |
| Penang. | Hongkong. | Yokohama. |
| Deli (Sumatra), | Foochow | Kobe, |
| Tanjong. | | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake genera Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5½ |
| „ 1 Year | 5 |
| „ 6 Months | 4½ |
| „ 3 Months | 4 |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
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No. 21-27 Hornby Road.

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PORTLAND Cement of the highest quality, of the well-known "Pyramid" Brand, specially imported for the use of engineers and others. For particulars of tests and prices, apply to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Contractors,
Bombay.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS ON 7TH JANUARY. For Prospectus apply to

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La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

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THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS ON 7TH JANUARY, by which date it is hoped that the NEW LADY SUPERINTENDENT will have arrived from ENGLAND. For Prospectus apply to

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## SEEBPORE COAL.

Best Analysis.
Best Results at the Boiler Furnace.
Is free from Shale.
Makes little or no Ash.
Is practically Smokeless.

AS a Bunker, Locomotive, or Mill Coal it has a reputation of 20 years' standing, and for the production of Steam generally is unsurpassed by any Indian Coal.

Seebpore Coal is supplied under a guarantee that it is such and from our own Mines.

75,000 tons sold forward for next year solely on the satisfactory results obtained from supplies this year.

ANDREW YULE & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Katras Jherriah Coal Co., Ld., Calcutta.

## SEEBPORE COAL

ANDREW YULE & Co.,
MANAGING AGENTS,
KATRAS JERRIAH COAL Co., LD., CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY AGENTS:
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

### MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| VEUVE CLICQUOT. | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL. | Edinburgh. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN. | Ay. |
| NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LICER-H... | Côte d'... |
| ACKERM... | |
| AND... | |
| A... | |

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 4.

2½ per cent. Consols .....£94 3-8= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes.....£100 1-2 = ,,
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan .....£106 = ,,
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities.....£94 3-16 = ,,
Bar Silver in London .....25 = 1-8
Do. New York.....56 1-8 = unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris,...25'12 1-2 = plus 1-2
Do. New York .....4 85 7-8=unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent. = ,,
,, Short London Bills 3 1-8 ,, = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 ,, = ,,
Rapeseed, Brown, 39 1-4, Jan.-Feb. sellers, easier.
Linseed, 43 3-4, April-May[sellers, quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total Sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 19,000 bales. Spot 4 14-32—3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

| Jan. | Jan.-Feb | Mar.-Apl. | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4'24 | 4'23 | 4'23 | 4'24 |
| —4 | —4 | —4 | —4 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port ..... | 43,000 bales. |
| Do. last year ..... | 22,000 ,, |
| Exports to Great Britain ..... | 48,000 ,, |
| Do. to Continent ..... | 34,000 ,, |
| Mid-Uplands ..... | 8 5-16—1-8 |
| Futures, month of April ..... | 8'04 plus 7 |
| Do do. July ..... | 8'12 plus 7 |
| Total visible supply ..... | 4,090,000 bales. |
| of which is East Indian... | 80,000 ,, |
| ,, stock in London ..... | 5,080 ,, |
| ,, quantity in sight..... | unreceived. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 4th January 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 11,661 bales |
| Wheat ..... | 1,325 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 1,159 ,, |
| Rapeseed ..... | 1,957 ,, |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 12,432 ,, |
| Poppyseed ..... | 514 ,, |
| Groundnuts ..... | 1,609 ,, |
| Castorseed ..... | 2,521 ,, |
| Rice ..... | 2,534 ,, |
| Myrabolams ..... | 6,083 ,, |
| Cottonseed ..... | 15,223 ,, |

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JAN. 6.

EXCHANGE.—The market is steady with Bank T. T. fresh offered at 1s. 4 1-32d. and Bank Demand available at 1s. 4 1-16d. Forward rates are also steadier. Mercantile bills are quoted 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight, January-February, but we hear of few offered for sale. We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. ..... | 1s 4 1-32d |
| Do. Demand ..... | 1s-4 1-32d to 1-4 1-16 |
| 3 months' sight credits ..... | 1s-4 1-4d |
| Do. Francs ..... | 170 1-2 |
| 30 days' sight Hongkong ..... | 137 1-2 |
| Do. Shanghai ..... | 185 |
| Do. Japan ..... | 143 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 for to-day's settlement and Rs. 96-2 for 3rd February. The settlement passed off quietly at Rs. 96-1 to Rs. 96-2 and a large business was reported during the day. The closing rates are Rs. 96-1 for cash and Rs. 96-3 for next account.

FREIGHT.—There is very little enquiry for freight ready forward. The tone of the market is quiet with only a few small transactions reported.

SEEDS.—There is little of importance to report in this market. Quotations are unchanged and there are few orders coming out from Europe. Poppyseed has been done at Rs. 8-10, Groundnuts at Rs. 36 1-2, and Castorseed at Rs. 30 1-4.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1252 1-2, Kohinoor Mills at 270, and Central Indias at 1525, Petit's have improved to 1540.

COTTON.—The market is easier to-day and buyers generally are holding off. The local Mills are in the market buying their requirements, but we hear of little doing by exporters either for Europe or the Far East. The quotations for Bengals are Re. 1 lower. Other descriptions are practically unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| Growths. | Fine. | F.-G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ..... | 164 | 157 | ... | January. |
| Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms) ..... | 166 | 159 | ... | ,, |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) | 167 | 160 | ... | ,, |
| Belati, M.-G. ..... | 180 | 174 | ... | ,, |
| Khandeish M.-G. ..... | ... | 170 | ... | ,, |
| Dhamangaum and Pool-gaum ..... | 182 | 176 | ... | ,, |
| Jalgaum do. ..... | ... | 172 | ... | ,, |
| Akola do. } Khamgaum do. } Karanja do. } | 183 | 177 | ... | ,, |
| Oomra good staple..... | 189 | 183 | ... | ,, |
| Broach do. ... | 205 | ... | 202 | 15-25 March. |
| Do. do. ... | 203 | ... | ... | Jan.-Feb. |
| Bhownagar (H.G.) ... | ... | ... | 174 | 15-25 March. |
| S.-G. Dharwar ..... | ... | ... | 190 | 15-25 May |
| Westerns ..... | .. | ... | 182 | do. |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 4th January, as compared with the statement of the 28th December :—

| LIABILITIES | Dec. 28, Rs. | Jan. 4. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 75,00,000 | 75,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office..... | 56,32,554 | 72,91,509 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ..... | 32,53,894 | 35,14,764 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 4,61,97,191 | 4,43,70,118 |
| Post Bills ..... | 20,989 | 19,412 |
| Credits undrawn ..... | 21,16,102 | 23,13,448 |
| Rs... | 7,47,81,830 | 7,31,09,230 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ..... | 105,76,677 | 105,47,531 |
| Other authorised Securities ..... | 19,06,694 | 18,30,348 |
| Credits ; on Govt. and other authorised securities ..... | 52,54,580 | 57,05,496 |
| Loans do. do. do. ..... | 1,54,57,021 | 1,44,04,041 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ..... | 1,94,35,659 | 2,10,38,375 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 4,02,085 | 4,02,085 |
| Stamps and Stationery ..... | 20,534 | 15,348 |
| Balances with other Banks ..... | 7,34,199 | 7,00,648 |
| Cash ..... | 2,10,23,081 | 1,84,64,868 |
| Rs. | 7,47,31,830 | 7,31,09,239 |

THE REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

...les successful and ...ment of type- ...mercial and ... by this ...promi-

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets 5h. 37m. High water, 9-30m., 10-48a. Low water, 3-40m., 3-25a.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 4-15 p. m.
Novelty Theatre: Henry Dallas's Dramatic and Musical Company.
City Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-15 to-day.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of December was 416, of which there were 99 males, 169 females, and 157 children.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,440, of which 293 were new admissions, consisting of 161 males, 55 females, and 82 children. The average daily attendance was 51·54.

EXECUTION.—Bhagwan Tookaram and Jadowji Dhunji, prisoners in the Common Jail at Umarcarry, who were sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Russell at the November Sessions of the Bombay High Court, will be executed on Friday morning.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.—The members of the Government Telegraph Recreation Club gave an evening entertainment yesterday in the Telegraph quarters, Wandby Road, which proved successful in every respect. Dancing was kept up till a late hour, and the entertainment was very enjoyable throughout.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the Christmas vacation. On the Original Side the three courts were presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Crowe, and Mr. Justice Starling. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton sat in the two courts on the Appellate Side.

MR. R. P. MASANI'S LECTURE.—The opening lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Duyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-30 p. m. to-day by Mr. Rustom Pestonji Masani, M. A. The topic selected for the evening is "Utilization of wealth and the nature of donations in view of present times and circumstances which would ameliorate the condition of mankind and increase the happiness of the world." The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual. The Sorabjee Shapurji Bengali prize of Rs. 150 will be given to the lecturer at the close of the lecture.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest at Goshunji Hill, Parel regarding the death of Dinshawji Somonji General Dena, a Parsi artist, aged 33. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased lost his wife about seven years ago, since which time he became peevish and quarrelsome. He lived with his father in a bungalow situated on the hill, and of late his irritability had become so great that quarrels between them were frequent, and he had expressed his intention to commit suicide. In order to avoid unpleasantness his father went to live in another bungalow. On Sunday morning deceased jumped into a well near his residence and was drowned. A verdict of suicide was returned.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the officers, The Band of the 1st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | Fighting Through to Victory ..... Meyer. |
| Finale (Second Act) ..... | Belisario ..... Denizotti. |
| Reminiscences of... | All Nations ..... Godfrey. |
| Valse... | Andalusische Liebes-traume ..... Friedmann. |
| Selection ..... | Les Cloches de Corneville... Planquette. |
| Galop ..... | The Cyclists ..... Kupler. |

GOD SAVE THE KING.

UNITY IN THE DAIVADYA COMMUNITY.—A general meeting of the Daivadya community was held at Madhav Bag yesterday, Mr. Balkrishna N. Pitale, LL.D., presiding. Mr. Sadanand Bhau read the requisition. At the request of the chairman Mr. Janardhan K. Vagal explained the circumstances under which the power of convening the meeting was taken by the requisitionists, commenting on the Sathia's reply to their letter in a manner which was much appreciated. He said that all differences of opinion with regard to the well-known Sankarseth adoption case should now be set at rest in the interests of the community. This was seconded by Mr. Ramkrishna B. Hate and supported by Mr. P. G. Gunjatkar and others and carried unanimously amid loud cheers of "Har Har Mahadev," "Shri Satya Narayen ki jey," &c. This very happily united the two factions which have existed in the community for the last 24 years. Mr. Janardhan K. Vagal was congratulated very heartily by the gathering in its unique success.

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

BEFORE Mr. C. W. Chitty, at the Small Causes Court, yesterday, was heard a suit brought by Lilian Mansell, wife of Sergeant Major Mansell, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 1,250 as damages sustained by her while travelling between Bombay and Kirkee on the 8th October last. Rs. 1,000 were claimed as general damages and Rs. 250 for medicines and medical attendance. Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Nobis, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bower, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants. On the date abovementioned the plaintiff was travelling in a third class carriage between Victoria Terminus and Mazgid Bunder, her right hand resting on the door of the carriage, when the window came down with a crash and fell on her thumb, which was smashed. She was taken out in a fainting condition at Callian, where she was attended to by a Parsee medical gentleman. After reaching Kirkee she was sent to the Military Hospital, and was treated by Surgeon Major Ross. She was unable to do her household work for some time and had suffered much agony and pain.

For the defence it was denied that the plaintiff's thumb was smashed. The injuries were sustained by her own negligence. It was denied that the window was not properly fastened.

His Honour, after hearing the evidence on both sides, said there were two questions before him, namely whether there was any negligence on the part of the company, and whether, if so, the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages. If the [illegible] was owing to any faulty construction of [illegible] then the company would be liable. [illegible]our had inspected the door of the carriage [illegible] Victoria Terminus, and he found that [illegible]ow was not properly secured, inasmuch [illegible]ed twice after he himself put it up. It [illegible]erefore, in proper working order, although [illegible]'s witnesses stated that it was. His [illegible]decree for plaintiff for Rs. 400 with [illegible]Rs. 30 professional costs.

## DEFAMATION OF AN [illegible]RNEY'S CLERK.

[illegible] the Chief Presidency Magis-[illegible]nade Police Court, Mr. Jamsetjee [illegible]naging clerk to Messrs. Craw-[illegible] charged Hirjibhoy Maneckjee [illegible]bation. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin [illegible]ecution ; and Mr. Bicknell, of [illegible]anjee and Motlal, represent-[illegible]as stated that in February [illegible]o the office of the firm where [illegible]loyed, and asked them to [illegible] ; and the complainant was [illegible]os from accused. For one [illegible]0 as a first advance, and [illegible] suits having subsequently [illegible]called upon the defend-[illegible]ir bill of costs. Accused [illegible]ed, asked for a person-[illegible]efused, but the firm [illegible]he had to say if he [illegible]used ultimately wrote [illegible]me, a sum of Rs. 150 [illegible]ot appear." Com-[illegible] was falsely made [illegible]d appropriated the [illegible]l to have further [illegible]oy Panwell valla [illegible]y that his object [illegible]appropriation was [illegible]s employers and [illegible] adjourned.

[illegible]902.
[illegible]esday.

## EXECUTION IN THE COMMON JAIL.

NARAYEN JESA, a Hindoo tailor, paid the extreme penalty of the law yesterday morning in the Common Jail for having, on the 15th October last, murdered a man named Purshotam Laxuman. The prisoner was tried at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell. The evidence at the trial disclosed that the prisoner enticed away the wife of Purshotam, and the latter, after vainly endeavouring to persuade her to return to him appealed to his caste fellows. They called a meeting, at which the prisoner and his victim were present. The meeting decided in favour of Purshotam and directed that the wife should be returned to her husband with a certain sum for compensation. This so irritated the prisoner that he drew a clasp knife and seizing his victim from behind mortally wounded him. Since his condemnation the prisoner has made two fruitless appeals to the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government for a reprieve, but when his fate was determined upon he appeared to be reconciled to it. He kept very good health, took his meals regularly, and even slept without restlessness. At 7-30 a.m. yesterday he was pinioned from his cell and brought out in the yard, where the death sentence was read to him by Mr. Mackenzie, the Jail Superintendent, and translated by Mr. Kao, the Jailor. In answer to a question put to him the condemned man said that he had no statement to make. He ascended the gallows firmly. On the signal being given the bolt was drawn and death was almost instantaneous. After the body had been suspended for the usual time it was lowered and made over to the prisoner's relations, many of whom visited him during his incarceration. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of judicial strangulation was recorded.

## DISPUTED CLAIM TO ORNAMENTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, presiding on the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, was engaged in hearing the case of Peerbhoy Cassum against Sallay Mahomed Nathoo, Dhaklibai, widow, and another. The plaintiff prayed that the first defendant be ordered to restore to him certain ornaments, and that if they could not be recovered by the plaintiff, to pay to him the sum of Rs. 14,000, and to pay to plaintiff in any event the sum of Rs. 3,000 as compensation for the detention of the ornaments. It was also prayed that the defendant Dhaklibai, widow and administratix of the property and credits of Nanabhai Vasudeo, be ordered to deliver to plaintiff certain of the ornaments as had come into her possession, that a receiver might be appointed to take charge of the ornaments, etc. Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, Cama and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Kajiji instructed by Messrs. Captain and Valdya, appeared for the first defendant ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Masker, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the other defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 9th March 1897, being desirous of entrusting to the first defendant certain ornaments belonging to him for safe custody he had a list of those ornaments made out. The ornaments were then placed in two boxes, which were locked and sealed and delivered over to first defendant for safe custody. The key of one of the boxes remained with the plaintiff ; the other box being locked with an Armenian number lock, which was made to open on the letters on the outside surface of the same being arranged in a certain order, which was unknown to the first defendant. About five or six months later plaintiff asked defendant to return to him the two boxes with the ornaments, but the first defendant delayed doing so on various pretexts ; and finally admitted to the plaintiff that, being pressed for money he had broken open the boxes, and had extracted therefrom the ornaments, and had pledged them for a sum of Rs. 3,000. Plaintiff refrained from taking criminal proceedings on the first defendant undertaking to at once redeem the ornaments. He, however, failed to do so. Plaintiff then ascertained that a portion of the ornaments were in the possession of Dhaklibai, as the executrix and administratrix of her husband with whom they were said to have been pledged by the first defendant. Plaintiff called upon the parties not to part with the ornaments and to give them up to him but they had not done so.

The defence was a denial of the material allegations of the plaint. The first defendant said that, soon after the plaintiff kept the boxes with him he from time to time requested him to pledge the ornaments for him and obtain advances thereon, as he was in need of money. The first defendant accordingly did so, pledged the ornaments with Nanabhai Vasudeo and the other defendant, borrowed the monies from time to time, and handed them to the plaintiff. The defendant Dhaklibai said the plaintiff was not entitled to get back any of the ornaments from her until he paid what was due at the foot of the account to the estate of her late husband.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 11TH JANUARY.

First Entries closed at 7 p. m. on Monday 6th January 1902

The Horse Hurdles—Distance 1 1-4 Miles over 6 flights
Mr T C Naples b aus g Arslight. By Archie Glowworm 6 years or aged
Mr W Moran's b aus g Coalmine. By Atlantic Dues 6 years
Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum aged
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Steve's Luck 5 years
Messrs Anderson and Co's ch aus g Vedette aged
The Pony Hurdles—Distance 1 Mile over 5 flights
Mr Mathuradass Gooculdass ch ob m LalBaillife 14 1 3-4
Mr K's b aus g Widgeon 13 3
Mr Livingstone's g g s g Dargai 14 0 1-4
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 14 0 3-4
Mr T C Naple's b aus m Carmen 13 2 3-4
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2
The Maiden Arab Handicap—Distance 1 Mile
Mr Anandji Nanji's g g Bonaparte 13 2 3-4
Mr A R Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag II 13 3
Mr S C P's ch a h India (aged)
Mr S C P's b a h Foreigner (aged)
Mr Iskunder's ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2
Mr Farmer's ch a h Sandow
Mr Ali Bin Talibs b a m Nonza
Mr Moostapha Bin Talibs g a h Lion
The Hopeful Stakes.—Distance 5 furlongs.]
Messrs Mathuradass Gooculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's g a h Will Fox 13 3 1-2
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's b a h Hindoostan 13 2 3-4
Mr Almas bin Abdoola's g a h Dharwar 13 3 1-2.
Mr Iskunder's ch a h Artist 14-0
Mr Artin A Easajees's b a h Chichester 13 2 3-4
Mr Artin A Easajee's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4
Mr Barrar Mandlik ch a h Winkler 13-3.
Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13-3
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13-3
Mr Sulleman Gunnam's b a h Active 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talibs g a h Trablins
The Medium Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Vety Major Haselton's b or aus g Patrician 14 0 1-2
Mr Aodoola Hajibhoy's b aus m Minnichaha 14 1
Mr Hajiboy Visram's br aus m Nautilus 14 1
Major Conran's b aus g Warrior Bird 14 1
Mr S C P's b aus m Miserimie 14 0 3-4
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 14 0 3-4
Mr W Moran's b aus m La France by Beauchamp Fairy 14 0
Mr W Moran's ch aus m May 13 2 1-2
Mr A N P's b aus m Black Swan 13 2 1-2.
Mr A N P's b aus g Gaistan 13 3
Mr T C Naple's b aus m Sunflower by the Serf 14 0
Mr T C Naple's b aus m Nanette by Reginald 13 3 1-2
The January Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4
Messrs Hajiboy Visram and Anandji Nanji's g a h Victory 13 3
Mr A R Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag II 13 3
Mr S C P's b a h Panala II 13 2
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's b a h Rosemore 13 3 1-4
Mr Farmer's ch ch h Recoder 14 0
Mr Iskunder's ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2
Mr Zeroola bin Talib's b a h Cocab 13 2 3-4
The Northcote Cup.—Distance 5 Furlongs
Major Lloyd Jones dk br a g King Cole 14 0
Major Lloyd Jones ch a h Baraen 13 1 1-2
Captain M D Woods ch a h Lordling 14 0
Mr. E ch a h Glencoe 13 2
Mr E ch a h K G 13 3 1-2
Mr E ch ch m Lady Betty 13 3[illegible]-4
Mr K b a h Cy net 12 3 1-2
Captain Browning's ch a h Terah 14 0
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
Captain Greville's b a h Leader 13 2
Captain Bean's b a g Bonnie Lad 13 2 3-4
Colonel A F J Croly's ch a h Scorn 14 0
Second Entries close at 7 p. m. Tuesday 7 January 1902

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W I T C.

Bombay 5 January 1902

## WRECK OF A YACHT.

The Manila papers to hand give the description of the wreck of a yacht at Zamboanga, in the island of Mindanao, on the 4th inst., which for lurid detail equals anything we have seen for a long time. Unfortunately, the facts have got a little distorted between Zamboanga and Manila. The wrecked craft was the 13-ton yacht Sapphire, the property of Captain Graham Harvie. She left Sydney on the 9th of July last, and her crew consisted of Captain Harvie and three friends desirous of a voyage of adventure. They experienced very dirty weather afong the coast of Australia. Coming through the Southern islands they had a lovely trip, and reached Zamboanga on the 9th of November. The Sapphire not stopped there by the American authorities, and it was while waiting permission to proceed through the Archipelago that the little craft was caught in the tail end of a typhoon and was driven ashore. The four occupants of the boat were able to reach the shore safely, but lost the whole of their effects. Captain Harvie is now in Hongkong, and proposes to resume his pleasure trip as soon as he can find a suitable vessel.

## THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

### INQUIRY AT SHOLAPORE.

### MR. MACONOCHIE'S EVIDENCE.

The Irrigation Commission arrived at Sholapore, on Wednesday evening. The Ekruk lake, about three miles distant from the railway station, was inspected the following morning. On Saturday morning the members assembled at the Ripon Hall, when evidence was recorded.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, Collector of Sholapore, was the first witness examined. In reply to questions put by the President he said he had been in the Sholapore district for the last three years. He attached very great importance to the extension of well-irrigation even if conditions were not favourable. He advocated the construction of dams in rivers and other protective works to maintain the level of the water. During the last ten years 1,940 wells had been built in the district by the help of takavi and 2,876 by the ryots at their own cost. The figures also included kutcha wells. A pucca well cut to the rock would cost at the outside Rs. 2,500. A kutcha well also lasted a good long time. The amount of takavi to be given to a cultivator for building a pucca well must depend upon the land he had and the security he was able to offer. For constructing the largest wells considerable takavi had been given. In one instance Rs. 30,000 were spent by a large landholder to build a well and he was given Rs. 10,000 as takavi. He had six or eight moats going night and day.

The President : Suppose a man would offer to construct a well costing Rs. 2,500, what would you reasonally expect to give him as takavi ?

Witness : It would depend upon our allotments.

Do you spend your allotments ?—Yes. Of late years there has been a large increase. Last year we disbursed three lakhs of rupees, and about three and a half lakhs the year before last.

Do you give the whole amount applied for ?—We at least give more than half of it. In order to make the money go far it is advisable to advance only half the sum asked for.

Have you thought of asking for a more increased allotment ?—Yes.

So far as you are concerned, you have not been restrained by want of money ?—No.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS.

Continuing, the witness said he thought more applications for takavi to build wells would be forthcoming if the period of repaying the loans was extended to twenty years, which was the legal limit. The period generally fixed upon was shorter—about ten years. There was necessity for getting back the money as soon as possible for fear of losing it. He thought in every case the full concession of twenty years might be granted, unless the man receiving the takavi proposed to pay the money in large instalments. If instead of asking the people to repay the takavi advances a system of charging annual assessment were introduced, he thought it would be popular. It would be a very good thing to try. Referring to the subject of well borings the witness said he should like to have some borings made through flat rocks up to 1,000 feet. But there was nobody there to conduct such experiments. He also suggested the employment of steam engines for pumping out water from rivers.

In reply to Mr. Higham, the witness said if a village was fully protected with irrigational works about fifty per cent. of the people would not seek relief works. In the case of the Government constructing wells and other irrigational works he did not see why the assessment of the land irrigated by such works should not be increased if the land was improved in that way. The assessment could be increased by imposing a special water-rate.

THE BUILDING OF WELLS.

Examined by Mr. Ibbetson, the witness said it was possible to build good, sound wells lasting fifty or seventy-five years for Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Ibbetson : You said if you had many applications for takavi you would probably give half to the man who really wanted it, so that you may be able to give it to as many as you can. Would it not be better to give the full amount rather than the half, so that the people may be allowed to build good wells ?—When I said that I did not refer to times of famine, but ordinary times.

Would it not be better to give a man a large sum to build a good, sound well that would last for fifty or seventy five years ?—Yes, it would be better.

You said the amount you would give must depend upon the value of the security that he may give. That is for the unimproved value of the land ?—Yes, the value of the land before the well is made.

Apart from famine your advances for takavi came to very small sums ?—Yes.

Is that wholly due to the caution which is exercised by the mamlatdars, or is it due to the feeling among the people that takavi is a debt of honour that must be paid ?—I am afraid such a feeling does not exist here.

SAFEGUARDING GOVERNMENT.

Suppose the Government safeguarded itself in two ways : first by making an advance not beyond the present value of the land, and secondly by advancing money in instalments. Do you think these two precautions would be safe ?—I think it would be rather risky.

Mr. Ibbetson : The reason why I ask you this question is that we have been told by several people that a serious obstacle to the extension of well irrigation is the difficulty of getting enough money to make the well, and that the Government's readiness to advance half the amount is no better than giving nothing.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Ibbetson, the witness said if the system of repayment of takavi by instalments was done away with in favour of a permanent assessment, the change would be practically more popular.

Mr. Ibbetson: Why not extend the period of repaying the takavi, if necessary, beyond twenty years ?

The witness : It would mean a great deal more of Government money remaining outstanding than now.

The system you advocate makes the loans practically permanent. Supposing that you impose an assessment, you would not go on recovering the assessment when the well has ceased to be workable ?—It might be repaired.

Mr. Ibbetson : Perhaps it would be cheaper to build a new one.

FAMINES IN SHOLAPORE.

Continuing, the witness said there had been four famines in Sholapore during the last twenty-five years. The whole district was subject to famine, the two eastern talukas less than the rest, namely Barsi and Sholapore. By far the larger number of kutcha wells were made during the last famines. He approved of the suggestion of assisting people with grants-in-aid to make these wells pucca. He proposed that should be done by giving additional loans. He thought the people would avail themselves of such loans. He approved of the idea of using wells mainly for irrigating sugarcane and garden crops. He thought the supply of water would be sufficient for that. He proposed that Government should not make wells, but pay for their being made, and the money should be recouped by increasing the assessment. Supposing wells were made regardless of cost he did not think the increase in the cultivated area would be only ten per cent. He considered the estimate too low, though he did not think it would come to 50 per cent. He found that the villages, which were fully protected by irrigation works, were not deserted by the people during famine. The irrigated area in 1898 was 98,000 acres, which sank to 78,000 acres in 1900-01, notwithstanding the the kutcha wells had been made. He did not know that the wells, which were largely in use in famine years, were in disuse in ordinary years.

In reply to Mr. Mudulyar, the witness said the mamlatdars generally were supposed to know whether the advance given for the construction of wells were properly utilised or not. There was no regular system of inspection. The advances were granted in lump sums and not in instalments. The highest area irrigated by the Ekruk tank was under 5,000 acres, while the average area was about 3,200 acres.

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.

Mr. H. L. Painter, Assistant Collector of Sholapore, in reply to the President, said unlike the black soil in Gujarat, the black soil of Sholapore was irrigated with success. With reference to the takavi paid for the construction of wells, he said he considered the advances now made were liberal enough, and no further inducement was required. The time that was taken for giving the takavi after the submission of the application depended upon the system which existed in a sub-taluka. The delay in this matter was generally due to a system of red tape. He was informed that for every payment made in advance no less than nine different documents were to be executed. He thought all paper writing should as nearly as possible be abolished. He thought if it was properly systemitised the advance could be made within a month from the date of the application. The ryots got as much as they as they asked for. The delay occurred owing generally to the impossibility of knowing how much the work would cost and also to the certain amount of suspicion as to the genuineness of the application. There was some chance of the money being partly misappropriated, and used for purposes other than originally intended. This could be controlled by visiting the places and making inquiries as to the real requirements. In Gujarat there were tanks everywhere ; here they were in very few places.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 6.

Monday :—Pressure has increased everywhere and the small depression noticed near Allahabad has nearly filled up, though its effects on winds in that neighbourhood are still observable. Strong easterly winds prevail over the west of the Bay, peninsula and east of the Arabian Sea, while variable winds and calms are reported in Upper India. Rain has continued to fall over parts of the east and west coasts and over South India, the principal amounts having been 2·13 inches at Tinnevelly, 1·24 inches at Madras and between one-quarter and one-half-an-inch at Cuddapah, Coimbatore, and Salem. Light local showers in connection with the small depression near Allahabad have been received at Jubbalpur, Seoni, Sutna, Gaya and Benares. The mean temperature is between two and six degrees above normal over the greater part of the peninsula and two and seven degrees below over the greater part of Northern India. The lowest temperature in the plains last night was 26 degrees at Rawalpindi and on the outer hills 34 at Simla.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being brisk in Sind, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Ajmere and Masulipatam. Gradients are steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is 10° in defect of normal at Coimbatore, while the minimum is from 5° to 9° in excess in many places to the south of Latitude 16°. The maximum temperature in the shade varied from 91° at Mangalore to 68° at Delhi and the minimum from 32° at Lahore to 77° at Negapatam.

The low pressure area mentioned in yesterday's report still lies on and off the west coast between Bombay and Calicut, and it is probable that strong north easterly winds are blowing off that coast in the Arabian Sea. Gradients are unusually steep in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the greater part of the Bombay Presidency and on and off the west coast between Karachi and Karwar, where fresh to strong winds are likely to blow. Weather is slightly favourable for local rain in the extreme south.

Last Week's Summary.

The pressure anomalies during the last week were generally trifling in almost all districts except in Ceylon and Malaber, where the defect was comparatively large. The area of abnormal high temperature was located in Berar, the eastern and southern districts of the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Khandesh and on the North Konkan coast. Whether was cloudy in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and the greater part of Gujarat and Central India. Negapatam received very heavy rain, the total registered being about seven times that of the average. Colombo had about an inch and-a-half. Trichinopoly a ninch and Boimbatore light showers. Strong squally winds from north-east ware blowing in Ceylon and at and about Negapatam and also to the south-east-wards of Negapatam and to the south-south-westwards of Cochin out at sea.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## THE UNEASY ROCKS.

EARTHQUAKES are the cause of much destruction, but what is the cause of earthquakes ? The scientific follows say the heat inside the earth, and the big rocks trying to get into more comfortable positions. That being so we can't cure earthquakes ; the cause is too deep and too big.

Here is a matter easier to handle and yet not easy enough to make us vain or conceited. Humility and modesty are well-fitting coats for the backs of the best of us.

"Rheumatic fever laid the foundation of all my trouble many years ago," says Miss Jane Williams. Yes, but what laid the foundation of the rheumatic fever ? The man who can answer *that*, with a sound of sureness in the talk of him, will do more good than the long headed statesman who captures a fresh foreign market or cuts off the heads of a million Chinese Boxers.

Whatever may turn out to be the cause of rheumatic fever Miss Williams (with lots of other afflicted persons) has no doubts about the effects of it. "The early attacks," the lady tells us, "left me very weak and low. They took away from me pretty nearly all my relish for food, and the power to digest (I mean to digest quickly and thoroughly) the morsels I did eat."

Does the reader think Miss Williams has put the cause and effect in the true order here ? She thinks so, to be sure. But we will not be hasty to conclude. She wants us first to hear the rest of her story.

"After meals," she goes on to say, "my stomach became filled with wind and I was tortured with pains in nearly every part of my body. They were worse, however, in my chest and at the pit of my stomach. I was often bilious, too, and had violent sick headaches."

(Thus far she speaks you perceive, of indigestion or, as it is sometimes called, acute dyspepsia. He is the same hungry beast, though—weather we put a Latin or a Greek collar on his neck).

"No matter what I did," continues Miss Williams, "my strength would not come back ; and small wonder, for I could neither eat nor sleep properly. Instead of getting stronger as the months passed by I grew more feeble and depressed."

We can well credit that. If all at once the wind mills, the water-mills and the steam-mills should stop grinding grain for a year what should we do for bread and cake ?

"My life," says this patient woman, "was one dreary and monotonous round of suffering and weakness. I was always weary and exhausted, although I did no work to make me so. All the strength went out of my back and at last it got to be so painful and weak I couldn't even sit up. *For seven years I spent most of my time on the couch*, unable to get about the house."

"At length, and a tiresome length it was, as the doctor's medicines seemed to be doing me no good, I was in some way led to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few weeks the improvement began. At first it was not much to notice, but it kept up, and little by little my strength returned.

"The Syrup gave me an appetite, a *real* appetite, and I began to enjoy my meals as I had not done during all the years I have spoken of. I had no longer any pain after eating and oh, what a relief it was to eat and not be punished for it. I need only add that in the end Seigel's Syrup restored me to health and strength, such as I had not been blessed with for time almost out of mind.

"Once in a while when, through thoughtlessness or for any other reason, I feel a touch of any of my old symptoms, I fly to my bottle of Seigel's Syrup and that marvellous medicine sets me right. I believe I owe my life to it and my *health*, which is better than life. If you think what I have said may be useful to others you may print it as you think fit." (Signed) Jane Williams, Chapel House, Llanrug, near Carnarvon Wales, September 4th, 1900.

Anybody who would like to see this lady may find her at her home at Llanrug, a village between Carnarvon and Llanberis, and a very pleasant spot in summer, where she does her work and commends Seigel's Syrup to all.

Earthquakes are caused by the mighty fires in the earth's bowels and rheumatism is caused by indigestion The latter fact is of the greatest practical importance

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..... | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| B

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## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

*(Gazette of India, January 4).*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr L W King, C S I., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The services of Lieut Col J McConaghey, M D, I M S, Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

Surgeon Genl B Franklin, C I E, I M S, Bengal, is appointed to be Director Genl, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India, in succession to the late Surgn Genl R Harvey, M D, C B, D S O, F R C P, I M S, Bengal with effect from the 1st Jany 1902.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H T Hyde, Barrister-at-Law, to be Administrator Genl in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st Jany 1902, vice Mr L P D Broughton, retired.

The services of Messrs Behari Lal Gupta and F B Taylor, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 15th and 13th Nov, 1901, respectively.

The service of Mr E Priestley, a probationary Asst Supt of Police in the Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties of Asst at Hyderabad to the Genl Supt of Operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Indian Staff Corps—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Major to be Lieut-Colonel—E T Paul 1st Jane Captains to be Majors E H Colo, A J Shaw, and E S Cooper, 19th Dec 1901 Lieuts to be Captains K H Lloyd, S A Delme-Radcliffe, W St C Muscroft and de Courcy Ireland, 17th Dec 1901.

Indian Medical Service. Bengal Establishment.—To be Surgeon-General—Col B Franklin, C I E, vice Surgn-Genl R Harvey, M D, C B D G O deceased, 1st Jan.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Hospital Assistant Branche. Bengal Establishment—Second Hospital Asst Gopalparalad is permitted to resign the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Commander W Mitchell R I M is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Aden, vice Commander R Brownlow, on leave with effect from the 8th Dec 1901.

With reference to G G O No 22 of 1901, the services of Engr F F Pickard, R I M, will continue to be at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under that Govt with effect from the 1st Dec 1901.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th January, 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 11th instant.

2. The Rifle Range at Coorla will be reserved for Class Firing for all Members of the Corps on Saturday afternoon the 11th Instant, from 1-30 p.m. The Commandant hopes that all Members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing will take advantage of this opportunity of doing so.

3. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

By Order, P. H. ROGERS, Major, Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th January 1902.

1. There will be 10-inch B.M.L. Gun drill at both Headquarters to-day and Thursday the 9th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

2. The proficiency Class will meet as follows:—
At Nesbit Road, Head-quarters to-day after drill.
At Fort Head-quarters on Thursday the 9th instant, after drill.

3. A-Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon on Thursday the 9th instant, at 7 a.m. sharp.

4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 11th instant at 4 p.m. sharp, to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

5. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from 19th December, 1901:—Jr. T. J. Sootney.

6. Members requiring Uniforms, Helmet fittings and Badges are requested to apply to Head-quarters for same at once.

7. With reference to Regimental order No. 1 of yesterday's date "for Sergt. H. G. Hyde Read Serat, W. S. Cole.

By Order, G. STODDART, Captain, R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.


LUND AND BLOCKLEY, ART JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS By Appointment. ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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| SERGE SUITS | 35 | 0 |
| WARM SUITS | 45 | 0 |
| ULSTERS | 48 | 0 |
| DRESSING GOWNS | 10 | 8 |
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WARM RUGS, CARDIGAN VESTS.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

EDGERLEY—January 2, at 23, Wilbury Road, Hove, Brighton, the wife of S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARNDUFF—January 3, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of W A Carnduff, P W D, of a son.

HAY—December 29, at Motiharee, Chumparun, the wife of Sir Lewis Hay, Bart, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROUGHTON—January 3, at 8, Pretoria Street, Calcutta, of pneumonia, Lewis Price Delves Broughton, Administrator-General of Bengal, aged 55 years, 11 months and 23 days.

STANISTREET—At Pallavaram, at the residence of her father, in childbirth, Alice Eveline Stanistreet, the beloved wife of Bomr. J. Stanistreet, 23rd Battery R F A, and younger daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Middleton, aged 36 years and 9 months.


ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN, AND AN ACCIDENT CASE at hand is always useful. We have just received a few made in Japanned tin, measuring 16" × 3½" with handles, which can be kept in any corner, and which contain

COTTON WOOL, LINT, SCISSORS, FORCEPS, SPATULA, | SAFETY PINS, and two tins of self-adhesive PLASTER.

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# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1902.


## THE RAILWAY RACE TO THE GULF.

MAJOR YATE and Canon C. H. Robinson contribute papers to the New Year's number of the "Empire Review" on the subject of the Railway Race to the Persian Gulf, which will help to a better understanding of the projects to which we have referred on various occasions. Remembering the "Sviet's" declaration that the role which will be played by the Indian Ocean in the very near future is the role which up till now has been played by the Mediterranean, a more attentive study of the subject, than heretofore, seems desirable. As briefly stated by Canon Robinson, different proposals for the construction of an Euphrates Valley Railway were placed before the Sultan two years ago. One by a French company fell through owing to the difficulty experienced in raising the necessary capital. A second proposal by an English syndicate was to construct, without any guarantee from the Turkish Government, a line which should run from Konich, the terminus of the present railway, to Adana, Alexandretta, Aleppo, Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. While a third, made by a German syndicate, offered a choice of two different route, one to be a continuation of the existing line to Angora, and to pass through Dearbekir on the Tigris, Mosul, Baghdad and Bussorah, the other starting from Konich, but avoiding any approach to the sea coast as proposed by the English syndicate, to pass through Marash and Aleppo, and thence to follow the English route to Baghdad and Bussorah. The last route is that which has been adopted by the Sultan, and of which progress has been already made. The familiar saying that there is room enough in Asia for both England and Russia, Major Yate reminds us, needs expanding in view of the position now occupied by Germany as a factor to be reckoned with. His argument is that, in view of Britain's long established position in the Persian Gulf and in the border countries, our claim to remain supreme in that sphere is a rightful one, and that supremacy is of vital importance to the Empire. "British policy," says he, "is that of free trade, and we should, therefore, in continuing that policy, while keeping the railway channels in our own hands, afford foreign nations, including Russia and Germany, the fullest access to the Gulf for purposes of commerce. The knowledge that such would be Britain's attitude Major Yate accepts as sufficient ground for assuming that the civilised world in general will not be unwilling to see the custody of the Persian Gulf remain in the hands of Great Britain. Canon Robinson does not take so much for granted. He is inclined to welcome Germany as a neighbour in the Gulf, for he argues that when the time has come—within a very few years—that Russia has obtained what she has so long desired, an outlet for her commerce on the Persian Gulf, it will be to England's interest, rather than to her disadvantage, to find there the navy of a second European power whose interests will be the same as her own.

Neither of the writers is an alarmist, and for that we may be grateful. Unfortunately, for the edification of the general reader, each writes too briefly, a quite uncommon failing, by the way, of contributors to the magazines. We may hear more from them, however. Indeed, we hope so far Gulf affairs have been discussed with more zeal than discretion heretofore and the Russian bogey creates more than necessary alarm. In the construction of a line under German control from Angora to Baghdad, Major Yate assures us we have nothing to apprehend. Rather the reverse; though he is inclined to think that the prolongation of that line to Koweit cannot but affect our vested interests in Baghdad, on the Shat-ul-arab and Karim rivers, and in the Persian Gulf. To secure as our sphere of influence in Southern Persia and Turkish Arabia all to the south of a line drawn from Kuh-i-Malik-Siyah through Kerman and Ispahan to Baghdad is no easy matter in the face of two powerful opponents such as Germany and Russia; nevertheless, that is what he would have us aim at securing. Too much has been taken for granted in the matter of Koweit. We have encouraged, if not openly encouraged, the Sultan of Koweit to resist Turkish authority, and Mubarakh, who has appealed again and again for British protection, has expressed his determination to have none of the railway in his territory. Before the line is prolonged to Koweit numerous stumbling blocks will have to be cleared away, and Mubarakh's opposition may be found to be among the most important of these, especially if Britain adheres to her determination to permit no other Power to annex Koweit. There can be no doubt, says Canon Robinson, that any European Power which should possess and be prepared to defend a railway—running through the heart of Asia Minor and extending down the Euphrates Valley—must, in course of time, become the dominant Power throughout the districts traversed by the line. But he modifies the strength of this asseveration further on by declaring that from a political point of view we have no cause whatever to begrudge Germany her diplomatic triumph. There are many he knows who believe that an English railway to India or the Persian Gulf would do more to weaken our hold over India than almost anything that can be devised, and Canon Robinson admits that such a railway would not only create a false impression as to the nearness of India to England, which would be dispelled in time of war with the only European Power likely to invade India, but England would be greatly handicapped in all negociations by the necessity of safeguarding the enormous interests represented by the railway. Canon Robinson, in short, welcomes Germany, and is inclined to rejoice that Germany, not England, is constructing the line.

Apart from Mr. Robinson's views on the question, we, too, are inclined to feel satisfaction that German, and not English, capitalists received the concession. This because we believe that the remarks made by Lord Curzon with regard to the first Euphrates Valley Railway project apply with equal force to the line now in course of construction. The superficial attractions of that scheme, wrote Lord Curzon, judiciously dressed up in a garb of patriotism, were such as to allure many minds. But the conclusion he came to after close study and visits at different times, to both sides of the country concerned, was that the project was unsound. His Excellency believes that upon physical, political, military and economic grounds the scheme would be found wanting. The line for the most part would pass over bare and uncultivated plains and a waterless desert. "The temperature on these sandy wastes," writes Lord Curzon, "is excessively torrid and trying during the summer months, and I decline to believe that during half the year any General in the world would consent to pack his soldiers into third-class carriages for conveyance across these terrible thousand miles, at least if he anticipated using them in any other capacity than as hospital inmates at the end." Further, Lord Curzon points out that the country traversed is from end to end under Turkish dominion; not a rail could be laid, or a bridge constructed, or a ticket taken, or a dividend paid, without Turkish consent. It neither opens up her resources nor connects her populous centres. The line would be peculiarly exposed to attack, and a most unsafe line of communication in time of war. And as to the likelihood of the undertaking ever paying those who put their money in it, Lord Curzon's words are again worth quoting. Says he: "I fail to see how it would pay for three reasons: (1) because of the tremendous initial outlay; (2) because the line would not pass through neither an agricultural or a mining district, and local traffic would be practically nil; (3) because through traffic, either of passengers or of merchandise, would be small—far smaller than has ever been anticipated; and the receipts at the two ocean termini would not avail to compensate for the utter lack of intervening receipts." Britain is accused of having befriended Germany in this matter. Perhaps she has appeared so, but it seems to us that our Teutonic brother will not thank us hereafter. We have merely given him an opportunity of learning that expansion of empire is accomplished at great cost.

GERMANY AND THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

IT seems that the Americans are not the only people who can form Trusts of sufficient magnitude to influence seriously the equilibrium of the world's markets. A writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" in a capital article reveals some surprising secrets as to the working of the German sugar "Kartell." This organization appears to be one of the biggest trusts in existence at the present time; its yearly profits amounting £5,000,000 *over and above what they ought to be.* This ring is one of the best-organized bodies, too, in the world, and it has complete command of its own particular industry in the circle in which it works. At present the members of the "Kartell" are battening on German consumers. The exorbitant price of sugar in Germany is entirely due to its operations. On the other hand, the "Kartell" is selling sugar to English buyers at prices which do not equal the cost of production, and the consequence is that sugar in England is now cheaper than it has ever been in the history of the commodity. This, of course, is due to the fact that the German Government pays a substantial bounty on exported sugar. So long as the "Kartell" confined its operations to Germany itself, and allowed Germany alone to suffer for its greed, no one would grumble. But it will readily be seen that English sugar-producing colonies have no chance against bounty-fed sugar manipulated by a huge and powerful trust. In that way alone England would eventually be the loser of millions per year. And so far as England and her colonies are concerned there can be no organization to fight this unfair competition, for the colonies are much too widely separated to allow of the formation of a trust on the same lines as the "Kartell." America, however, can, and no doubt will, do something to prevent the rapacity of the "Kartell" going too far where she is concerned. Another significant aspect of the matter is this: A combination is spoken of and projected between the Austrian "Kartell" (an organization of much longer standing) and the German "Kartell." If this union were effected it would mean that this monster trust would hold the reins so far as at least a third of the world's sugar was concerned, and would be able to dictate terms and prices in any way it liked. A London authority on the subject has said: "In two years if the present conditions continue, all British interests, including colonial production, will have been swept out of the sugar business." However, it is pleasing to learn that an endeavour is being put forward to bring matters to a more equitable basis. English manufacturers are in negociation with manufacturers of other continental nations, and it is said that strenuous efforts will be made to suppress the German "Kartell."

THE POPULATION OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE final totals of the census taken during last year in the Presidency of Bombay have now been issued, and some of the figures may prove interesting. According to the official tables the total population of Bombay is 25,424,235 persons. This, with an estimated area of 188,745 square miles, gives an average population of 134 persons to the square. Of the total number 13,065,882 are males and 12,358,353 are females, the number of males in excess of females, therefore, being 707,429. In the British Districts there is a population of 18,515,587, the number of persons to the square mile being 150·5. The population of the British Districts is thus considerably more dense than the average population of the whole Presidency. In Bombay City we find that the population now amounts to 776,006, and of this number 479,786 are males and 296,220 females. There are 30,125 occupied houses, the average number of persons per house being 25. Turning to the divisions it appears that the Northern Division has a population of 3,513,532 persons, or 200 persons per square mile. The Central Division, with an area of 37,192, has a population of 5,944,447, these figures giving an average of just under 160 per square mile—100 persons per square mile less than the Northern Provinces. The Southern Division has a population of 5,070,692 and an area of 24,994 square miles—in round numbers 200 persons per square mile. Sind, with an area of 47,066 square miles, has a population of 3,210,910, an average of less than 70 persons per square mile. The Native States and Agencies show a population of 6,908,648, and this with an area of 65,761 gives an average of approximately 100. The population of the Gujarat group is 4,361,666 persons, and the population of Aden is 43,974 persons. Unfortunately the official statements do not contain a table to indicate variations in population since the last census.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE state of affairs in China at the present moment affords an interesting study and points to China being on the royal road to progress. A step in the right direction is a decree from the Empress-Dowager consenting to the execution of the notorious Tung Fuhsien, and disinheriting Prince Po Chun, the Heir-apparent Both of these decisions have been pronounced at the instance of the Foreign Ministers. Among other hopeful signs is the recognition of Sir Robert Hart's valuable assistance and advice during the progress of the peace negociations. The Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs has been promoted to the brevet rank of a Junior Guardian of the Heir-apparent—an honour never before conferred upon a foreigner, and one which gives him the rank of a viceroy. The appointment, too, of Yuan Shih-K'ai to the Viceroyalty of Chihli is a matter for satisfaction, for he is an enthusiast for educational progress, sees the advisability of working with the Powers, and can be trusted to keep a certain amount of order. The Southern Viceroys also have not been forgotten, and have been rewarded for their services in maintaining order in their Provinces during the troubles of 1900. The culminating step towards reform will, however, be the return of the Emperor to Peking, which event, according to Reuter, takes place to-day.

STANDARDISATION OF LOCOMOTIVES.

A CALCUTTA telegram reports of the proceedings of the Locomotive Conference convened at the instance of the Secretary of State in consultation with the Viceroy. We are glad to see that it has had a practical result. The principle of standardisation has been affirmed, and it has been decided to ask British locomotive builders to submit designs for a number of engines, about sixteen in all, of varying weight and power, and suitable to the broad and narrow gauges respectively of the Indian Railways. The question as to what extent heavier engines than those now in use might be run over existing bridges will be considered at a meeting to be held hereafter.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

THE statement which recently appeared in a Calcutta paper that the Viceroy would proceed to Hyderabad in the middle of March, is incorrect. Lord Curzon will not leave Calcutta until after the Budget debate in the last week of March.

THE famine returns last week show an increase of nearly 18,000 in the British Districts of Bombay, 2,000 in the Punjab, 1,410 in Baroda and 759 in Rajputana.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 14th December 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 233,016 maunds with an increase of Rs. 21,139 in the earnings.

WE regret to learn that the Nawab Sultan Dulah, husband of the Begum of Bhopal, who has taken a prominent part in the administration of the State since the death of the late Begum, died suddenly at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning.

AT next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the report of the Select Committee on the Cantonment Bill will be presented, and the Steamship and Administrator-General's Bills will be referred to the Select Committee.

A PANTHER appeared in the streets of [illegible] broad daylight a week or so ago and attacked natives, severely mauling them. Mr. [illegible] European resident, fired at the animal [illegible] quarters, but missed, and was seized [illegible] right shoulder and head lacerated. [illegible] closed with the animal and despatched [illegible] dahs. Two of the natives have died [illegible] Gordon is progressing favourably.

THE General Officer Commanding [illegible] the Staff Officer, proceeds to [illegible] duty to hold the annual inspection [illegible] and of the 5th Bombay Light [illegible] there the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. [illegible] turning again to District [illegible] about the 14th January. [illegible] Bombay Garrison will be [illegible] W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant [illegible] District. Two salutes of 9 guns [illegible] from the Saluting Battery to [illegible] and return.

THE death is announced [illegible] C. E., D. P. W., say[illegible] a gentleman known [illegible] through frequent visits [illegible] Colonel Duncan, R. E. [illegible] The deceased was [illegible] served his apprenticeship [illegible] Mr. Charles Fox, [illegible] experience, one of [illegible] Duncan was engaged [illegible] way Station. [illegible] proceeded to India [illegible] occupied under [illegible] Public Works [illegible] contracts, part[illegible] quently Mr. [illegible] was engaged [illegible] covery of [illegible] red on [illegible] paeng[illegible] wi[illegible]

## THE PARALYSIS OF PARLIAMENT.

BY J. E. WOOLACOTT.

THE first thing you have to look to is the efficiency of your Parliamentary machine and your legislative machine.

The one great prerogative and usefulness of the House of Commons is its control over the national purse. During the last Session no less than 76 per cent., or more than three-fourths of all the sums voted by Parliament, were closured.—Lord Rosebery at Chesterfield.

The reform of the procedure of the House of Commons is one of the first problems the Government propose to grapple with in the coming Session of Parliament.

It may be urged when the House meets that inquiry should precede action, but there is reason to believe that Mr. Balfour will reply to any suggestion of the kind that there has been inquiry enough already and that the more glaring evils of the existing system are patent to every intelligent observer.

In a remarkable speech delivered in 1884, Mr. Gladstone said: "I liken the House of Commons to a figure of herculean strength having a vast load to carry, and well able to carry it, were it not that the muscles of the figure are so fettered by the regulations intended for a set of men of more generous mind, that, strong as it is, it can only stagger along the streets, and is a subject almost of ridicule and offence to every little urchin that passes."

The evils indicated by Mr. Gladstone have increased rather than diminished, and the need for drastic reform is admitted by all who are anxious for the efficiency of the House of Commons.

Among the statesmen who have devoted attention to the subject in their speeches is Sir Henry Fowler, an ex-Cabinet Minister and a Parliamentarian of wide experience. Sir Henry has been good enough to outline his views on the more prominent of the evils for the benefit of the readers of the "Express," and on several points to suggest important remedies.

"Under the present system of procedure," said Sir Henry in reply to a question of mine, "a large portion of the time of the House of Commons is wasted, and I regard the time of the House as belonging to the public.

"The waste arises from misappropriation of the available time, and the neglect of the element of proportion. It is prominent in questions, in private business, in divisions, and in Committee of Supply.

"Take questions for example. Last Session 6,448 questions were actually printed on the notice-paper. A large number of these were followed by supplementary inquiries, put either by the original questioner or by other members. I attach great importance to questions. The right of questioning Ministers forms one of the most valuable and useful privileges of the House of Commons, and one of its most effective modes of influencing the policy of the Government.

IMPORTANCE OF QUESTIONS.

"But there are questions and questions. There are questions put respecting subjects of the gravest public importance, on which the House, and the country are entitled to immediate information from the Government. There are others of importance bearing upon the administrative action of the Government in Departments of the State. There are others of a local and trivial character, on which information is desirable for the locality affected, and ought to be supplied."

"How would you propose to deal with this problem, Sir Henry?"

"By classifying the questions into those which should be put and answered as at present in the House, and those to which printed answers should be given. Next, by limiting what are called supplementary questions, and by allowing no question except under special conditions, to be put without notice. Finally, by some system of allocation which would ensure a more even system of distributing the time devoted to questions. That is to say, questions, instead of appearing on the paper in great numbers on particular days, should, as far as possible, be spread over the week's sittings."

"And the private business?"

PRIVATE BILL OPTION.

"Under our present mode of procedure agents for private Bills are enabled to put them down—and generally take advantage of the option—on nights devoted to most important public business, and we have had debates on a subject of great gravity delayed while some purely local question was being discussed. I do not think that private Bills—that is to say, Bills promoted by local bodies, by railway companies, and other corporations—should have the first place on the notice-paper of the House of Commons, and be dealt with before any public business can be transacted.

"The time occupied in divisions, again, is very great. Last Session there were 482 divisions, or more than the number recorded in the Home Rule Session, which included nearly double the number of days. Each division averages from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour, and anyone can work out for himself the sum of Parliamentary time occupied in 480 divisions.

"I thoroughly approve of the system of allowing one evening a week for Supply. But no method is adopted at present as to the allocation of those days. The house itself should allot to different classes of Supply a fixed number of days and this would prevent what took place last Session—the voting of large sums in a single sitting without debate, although more time—I beelive thirty-eight days—was given to the consideration of Supply during the Session than in any preceding year of modern times."

"Do you consider that there is great need for reform in connection with motions and Bills introduced by private members?"

UNSATISFACTORY METHODS.

"Yes, decidedly. The present method of leaving priority to be determined by the chance of the ballot is most unsatisfactory. I incline to Mr. Courtney's scheme of dealing with this question."

At present the fortune of the ballot may give the first place to a frivolous and impossible motion, with the result that no one being interested in the subject the House is co[illegible]

Sir Henry [illegible] the Ho[illegible] me[illegible] D[illegible]

# ELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

### ROLLING-STOCK FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

### PARTY OF SCOTS GREYS AMBUSHED.

### THE BRITISH FORCE AT THE FRONT.

### THE CALUMNIES ON BRITISH TROOPS.

### BRUCE HAMILTON HAS TO REFIT.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Strong drafts of Artillery and Infantry have left Aldershot for Southampton to embark for South Africa.

A draft of nearly 300 is ordered to leave Dover early next week for the Cape.

One thousand two hundred goods waggons are in course of being shipped to the Transvaal and Orange Colony and have been entirely supplied by British firms.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

A party of the Scots Greys have been ambushed near Bronkhorstspruit, and six of them were killed and thirteen wounded. After two hours' fighting the enemy retired.

The British force at the front was reduced in December by 96 officers and 2,232 of other ranks.

The total British killed in December is 220.

The repudiation by Lord Roberts of the calumnies on British troops is likely to be accepted in wider circles in Germany than seemed probable some weeks ago.

A "Times" despatch from Ermelo, dated 29th ult., states that Bruce Hamilton's columns have been obliged to refit. Such respites for the Boers are regrettable but inevitable, unless more men and animals are available.

## DESPATCH OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

### ACTIVITY AT SHORNCLIFFE.

Great activity prevails at Shorncliffe Camp, where a new Mounted Infantry Company is being formed under Captain Moore, of the Indian Staff Corps.

## TRADE REVIVAL IN THE TRANSVAAL.

### PROSPECTS OF A LAND BOOM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

An "Englishman" cablegram, dated London, Jan. 5th, states the "Times" Pretoria correspondent reports that trade is rapidly reviving in Johannesburg and Pretoria, and a great land boom is impending. Property seven miles from Johannesburg is selling at fifty pounds per acre.

## THE WEARING DOWN PROCESS.

Sixteen hundred Boers were accounted for during December.

## THE CORONATION.

### COLONIAL OFFICERS TO ATTEND.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

A number of Colonial officers have been ordered home for Coronation leave from Capetown in April, and it is understood that the King intends to confer some special distinction on some of the most notable corps for which these representative officers will attend.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## MISSIONARIES MURDERED IN CHINA.

Two missionaries perished in the Kansu massacre.

## THE FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

The Vienna "Politische" says that France and Italy have not merely come to an understanding, but a definite Treaty has been made indicating their respective spheres of influence.

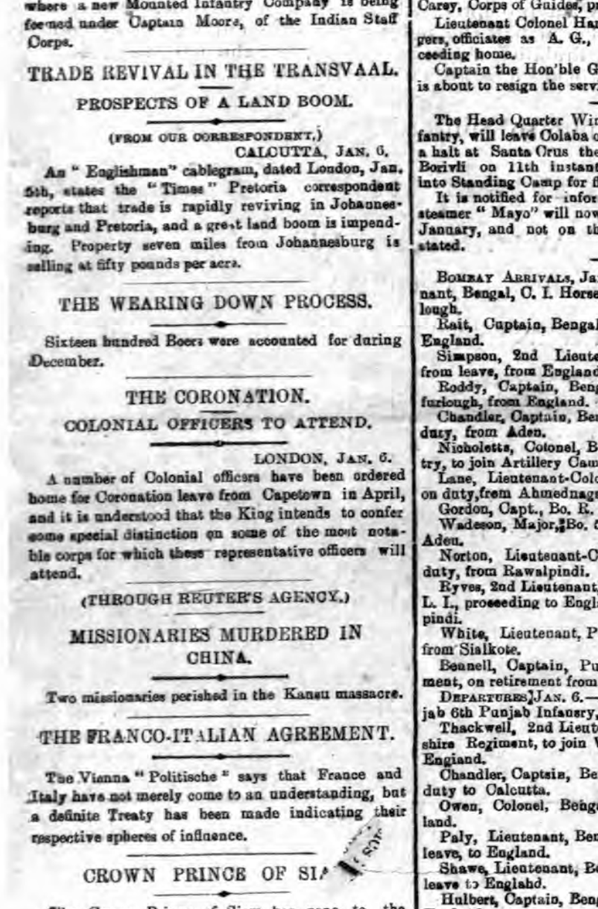
## CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

The Crown Prince of Siam has gone to the Continent.

## EXHIBITION AT CAPETOWN.

An Exhibition will be held at Capetown in 1903.

## THE MAILS.



ADEN, DEC. 6.

...lonia with ...e for

## THE POONA BIGAMY CASE.

### ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 6.

The case against Driver Healy, who was committed to take his trial at the Sessions on a charge of bigamy, was heard to-day before the Hon'ble Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge, and a jury.

A number of Europeans and others were present in court.

Accused pleaded guilty to having married Eleanor Williams when his wife, Julie Healy, was alive, but added that he was not in his proper senses when he went through the ceremony of marriage, and appealed to the mercy of the court.

The Judge in passing sentence said :—You are convicted of the offence with which you are charged, on your own plea of guilty. But in passing sentence I take into consideration that the complaint in this case was not made by your first wife, but by the woman with whom you went through the form of marriage. I have also taken into consideration the circumstances appearing in the evidence against you. The sentence of the court is that you suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months.

## THE CALCUTTA PAPER-CHASE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The paper-chase this morning was won by Mr. Gresson who secured first place in both horse and pony competition. Lady Jenkins and the Earl of Suffolk were amongst those placed. The course was a difficult one, and no less than eleven saddles were emptied at the jumps, but no serious grief occurred.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Turner, 26th Baluchistan Infantry, officiates as Commandant, 24th Baluchistan Infantry.

Major Grantham and Captain Edwards officiates as Commandant and Second-in-Command, respectively, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Lieutenant Hill, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieut. Burrowes, 1st Lincolns, and Lieut. Thomson, 1st West Yorkshires, are ordered home.

Lieut.-Colonel Retallich is posted to the 45th Sikhs, Jandola.

Captain Chitty, 19th Bombay Infantry, and Lieut. Carey, Corps of Guides, proceed to South Africa.

Lieutenant Colonel Harman, 2nd Connaught Rangers, officiates as A. G., Deesa, vice Capper, proceeding home.

Captain the Hon'ble G. Portman, 10th Hussars is about to resign the service.

The Head Quarter Wing, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, will leave Colaba on the 10th instant, making a halt at Santa Cruz the same day, and reaching Borivli on 11th instant, where the Wing will go into Standing Camp for field firing and musketry.

It is notified for information that the R. I. M. steamer "Mayo" will now sail for Aden on the 9th January, and not on the 8th idem as previously stated.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, Jan. 6.—Goodfellow, Lieutenant, Bengal, C. I. Horse, proceeding home on furlough.

Rait, Captain, Bengal, I. M. S., from leave, from England.

Simpson, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal, 11th B. I., from leave, from England.

Roddy, Captain, Bengal, S. and F. Corps, from furlough, from England.

Chandler, Captain, Bengal M.A. Department, from duty, from Aden.

Nicholetts, Colonel, Bombay 5th Bombay Infantry, to join Artillery Camp, Pimpre, from Bhuj.

Lane, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, R. A. M. C., on duty, from Ahmednagar.

Gordon, Capt., Bo. R. F. A. on duty from Jhansi, Wadeson, Major, Bo. 5th B. C., on duty, from Aden.

Norton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab R. A., on duty, from Rawalpindi.

Eyres, 2nd Lieutenant, Punjab 1st Somersetshire L. I., proceeding to England. on M. C., from Rawalpindi.

White, Lieutenant, Punjab 7th Sikhs, on leave, from Sialkote.

Beanell, Captain, Punjab 1st Dorsetshire Regiment, on retirement from Ferozepore.

DEPARTURES, JAN. 6.—Nicholson, Lieutenant, Punjab 6th Punjab Infantry, on furlough to England.

Thackwell, 2nd Lieutenant, Punjab East Lancashire Regiment, to join West Africa Front Force, to England.

Chandler, Captain, Bengal, M. A. Department, on duty to Calcutta.

Owen, Colonel, Bengal R. A. on duty to England.

Paly, Lieutenant, Bengal 3rd Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.

Shawe, Lieutenant, Bengal 3rd Rifle Brigade, on leave to England.

Hulbert, Captain, Bengal I. M. S., on furlough, to England.

Wadeson, Major, Bombay, 5th Bombay Command, off duty, to Jacobabad.

Davereth, Lieutenant, Bombay, Assistant Inspector to Pack-alling, on duty, to Aden.

Glennie, Colonel, Bombay, R. E., on duty, to Karachi.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Santhia left here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds Habsburg, from Bombay, 31st ... arrived at Aden on the morning of the 6th

## ...RCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

...ol Cotton Market closed quiet.

...gar 3 21-32.

...Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| ...Consols | 94 3-8 |
| ... | 100 1-2 |
| ...ng Loan | 108 |
| ... Papers | 64 3-16 |
| ... | 26 |

## ...THE WEST RIVER.

... undoubtedly be to those at ...ould flourish in British waters ...a most important Colony, the ...ph" of 9th inst, says, it is never- ...bis fact that in these enligh- ...fter sixty years of British in- ...acks not only flourish but are ...crease despite the steps which ... prevention. Within the past ... recorded several very daring ...d steamers, not the least note- ...p-sui-mun horror, which so far ...al loss of life nearly equalled ...f December, 1890.

...ng to hand an account of the ...perate band of pirates on the ... place known as Kumchuk, ...miles to the South of Samshui, ... roughs watched their oppor- ...the skipper and crew were ...den of a steam launch and ...ge fishing village and held it ...he native population and ob- ...verything they could lay hands ...y got their stolen property on ...d, re-crossing the river, beach- ...with the valuables.

...the 6th ult pirates seized the ...the fastest launch that plies ...and during the evening she ...k leading through the delta ...e source or another they re- ...at a launch was steaming ...ty of wealthy Chinamen on ...e of securing valuable loot ...r and take possession.

## AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

### IS TROUBLE BREWING?

FOR some time before the death of the Amir Abdur Rahman the Hajis who used to come to India from Turkistan via Afghanistan were interdicted, but Habibullah has permitted their passage. These "kafilas" bring merchandise of sorts from Bokhara, Balakh, Tashkurgan and Russian Turkistan, but a party of them, who lately arrived at Kabul, brought something more interesting than merchandise in the shape of news which has since been exercising the minds of the Amir and his counsellors, and furnishing much food for surmise in the Kabul bazaars. When the late Amir died there was naturally a good deal of speculation regarding the attitude of Abdur Rahman's former antagonist, Ishak Khan. As the story of the Hajis we have spoken of runs, Ishak and his son, Mahomed Ismail, no sooner received tidings of the death of Abdur Rahman than they expressed their intention of seizing Afghan Turkistan and Balakh, and asked the Russian authorities to assist them with men, money and arms. This the Russians flatly refused to do; but after the Russian manner they told Ishak and his son they would not stand in their way should they wish to make a move on their own account for the Afghan border. This reception damped the father's ardour—as Abdur Rahman said, Ishak was ever more of a Mullah than a warrior—but, says the Hajis, the son, Mahomed Ismail, was not so easily daunted. Young and ambitious he is anxious to try his luck, and has asked General Ghulam Haider Verdak, an old adherent of Shere Ali's, now in refuge at Bokhara, to co-operate. A similar invitation has been sent to other malcontents in Afghanistan and elsewhere. What manner of response Mahomed Ismail has so far received we are not told, but he is said to be collecting a force. At present the Oxus is frozen and the passes into Afghanistan are closed with snow, but in March, when these physical obstacles disappear, it is thought that an attempt may be made. There is no lack of resemblance in this story, and whether it be true or not, Habibullah is well advised to prepare, as we hear he is doing, for all eventualities. Thanks to his father's foresight and vigilance in cutting down the tall poppies. Habibullah has less reason to fear the attempts of rivals than any of his predecessors: but it was always on the cards that some such attempt, however desperate, would be made.—"Pioneer."

## MR. DALLAS AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

No doubt theatre-goers in Bombay were rather disappointed last night on account of the alteration in the programme announced to be carried out at the Novelty Theatre by Mr. Henry Dallas' Company. That disappointment, however, was certainly not due to the fact that "H. M. S. Irresponsible" was reproduced for a second time and that consequently Martin Harvey's play, "The Only Way," had to go by the board. The latter piece would undoubtedly have proved a great attraction in itself, though it is doubtful whether it could possibly have been such a success as was "H. M. S. Irresponsible" the other evening. The real reason for disappointment was that the continued indisposition of Mrs. Dallas necessitated her non-appearance last evening. Those who had the privilege of witnessing her performances of "Mercia" in the "Sign of the Cross," would certainly have liked to see her again in "The Only Way." However, there was no question of the success of the piece last night. It went with a remarkable swing from beginning to end, and was even more successful than on the occasion of the previous performance. As "Jim Slingsby" Mr. Dallas again acquitted himself nobly, and all the other members of the company performed admirably. It should be mentioned that Mr. W. Ritter Riley took the part which should have fallen to the lot of Mr. Ferrell, whose death occurred under such sad circumstances last week. The fact that he had taken the character at almost a moment's notice was not in the least apparent. Indeed, he sustained the part with great ability.

To-night the company will give their last performance in Bombay. The piece is "What Happened to Jones?" a farce which has enjoyed a remarkably successful run on England, and no doubt it will be well received. After the farce to-night the company will carry out a programme of songs and music, and this should be an additional attraction to the concluding performance.

## DEATH OF MR. H. B. THURBURN.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. H. B. Thurburn, of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., which occurred on board the China Mail steamer Chusan at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Chusan arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from China via Colombo. Mr. Thurburn left Bombay for Colombo on the 18th December last for the benefit of his health. He embarked at Colombo on the return voyage to Bombay apparently in good health. Mr. Thurburn having assumed the duties of the firm Mr. Mayhew was shortly to proceed home. On Sunday, however, Mr. Thurburn was found dead in his cabin. Mr. Thurburn came to India 18 years ago, and served as assistant to Messrs. Thomas Moore & Co. Subsequently he went to Karachi. He joined the firm of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co. as manager only about fifteen months ago. He was a member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Justice of the Peace. He was only 39 years of age at the time of his death. He was of a kind disposition and had many friends. His remains were removed from the Victoria Dock yesterday morning and interred at Sewri cemetery.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

THE new Bishop of Damaun, D. Sebastiao Jose Pereira, arrived in Bombay on Sunday night by the Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer R. Rubattino, and landed at the Victoria Dock yesterday morning at 7 o'clock His lordship was received by the Very Rev. Governor of the Diocese of Damaun, Canon Faria; the Consul General for Portugal, and the clergy. His lordship proceeded to his residence at Colaba. Last evening his lordship was solemnly received at the Gloria Church, Mazagon, at 6-30.

## PAINFUL STORY FROM SCOTLAND.

IN the Court of Session at Edinburgh on Dec. 20 Mrs. Kate Haldane, wife of Capt. James Aylmer Lowthorp Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, was granted divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion. The petitioner, who is 33 years of age stated that in 1888 she resided in Belfast. The respondent, who was then a lieutenant, was stationed there with his regiment. They were married by declaration before the Sheriff at Greenock, and the marriage was kept secret, as the respondent did not wish his family and brother officers to know of the marriage The petitioner resided at Belfast, and afterwards in Edinburgh and Dublin. Her husband visited her from time to time, but they never lived together as man and wife. In October, 1893, in a painful interview, petitioner, taxed her husband with having got tired of her, and he told her he could not get her a home, but promised her more money. She wrote to him while he was in India with his regiment, but he never replied, and in answer to a complaint to the War Office that he had practically deserted her she was offered a passage to India on a troopship. She had been living for the past eight years in Markinch, Fife, and had been in receipt of about £30 a year from respondent and his relatives. Capt. Haldane was severely wounded at Elandslaagte, and was one of the officers who escaped from Pretoria after capture by the Boers.

HON. H. A. KIRK, Director of Traffic, Indian Telegraph Department, will, we understand, succeed Mr. F. Finch as Director-General of the Indo-European Telegraph.

A MINING Board for Bengal is to be constituted under the Indian Mines Act. When this step is formally taken, the Indian Mining Association will nominate to the local Government Mr. A. Mackinnon, Chairman of the Association, and Mr. W. Miller, Manager of the Equitable Coal Co., Ld., as representatives of the coal mine owners.

## SATARA NOTES.

OUR Satara correspondent, writing on Sunday says:—The holidays have come and gone and every body seems to be hard at work again, but we are still enjoying a relic of our gaieties of the season in the shape of an American Lawn Tennis Tournament. The result is still uncertain, and I will announce it later on. There are only seven pairs playing, and this shows what a small station ours is.

Since I last wrote, we have lost Mr. Simcox, I.C.S., who has been transferred to Khandesh and Mr. Smartb, I.C.S., who has gone to Thana. Major Wayte, 17th Bo. L. I., has taken the place of Captain Jacob, 16th Bo. L. I., who has gone to Bangalore or Secunderabad.

I forget whether I told you that Major Hudson, I.M.S., has succeeded Dr. Elliott, who has gone to Nasik. The only recent recruit is Mr. Priestly, who has come here to be Assistant Superintendent of Police.

There have been several "at homes" at the Club, and both Mr. Whitworth and Mrs. Atkins gave garden parties, to which everybody went. At the Residency there were "ping-pong" and "putting" competitions, in which departments Mr. Campbell, I.C.S. and Miss Bythell carried off the first prizes. I believe, the second prize for "putting" is still unawarded, so equal were the competitors. A few days later Mr. Atkins, I.C.S., Collector, invited all golfers and would be golfers to a tournament on his sporting little home "links." Canon Horne was the winner.

Some enterprising sportsmen have been bagging a few snipe and a goodly number of quail—for Satara that is—and I think there are more than usual of the latter. But they find something to eat this year, as the crops are in many places quite above the average.

The plague is dying down fast and I hope we shall soon be quite free from it.

There are still rumours of an addition of military strength, which would be a welcome reinforcement of our diminished society, but I fear this pleasure may be long deferred. I hear Mahableshwar is quite deserted.

## THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from home :—Mr. K. E Talati, of the Minocher Leather Works, Bandora returns to Bombay by the present mail, after a most interesting sojourn in America for the purpose of studying improvements in the tanning of hides, and the blackening and glazing of leather. He could get no help from the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, but in America, some of the first in Philadelphia and Boston and New York, threw open their factory doors to him, and he has now mastered the American chrome process for rapidly tanning leather. Its advocates claim that this process turns it out in a far better condition than was ever possible with the old methods. If be applied the process with energy in Bombay, and on a sufficiently large scale, there can be no doubt that it will effect a great revolution in the hide and leather trade of India; largely reducing the export of hides from the country, and even creating an export trade in prepared leather for boots and shoes. The "chrome process" is easily taught and easily operated. Once it has been successfully established in Bombay the knowledge and practice of it might be extended into other hide producing and leather manufacturing centres of India by sending apprentices in the industry from selected centres in India to Bombay to be initiated in the "chrome process, by Mr. Talati, or inducing him to give practical instruction at these centres. This is the sort of technical teaching which would enforce the minutes and speeches of theorists on the benefits to be derived from the industrial development of India. Mr. Talati is to be heartily congratulated on carrying out his enterprise so far; and I sincerely hope he will find the truth of the old proverb, "There is nothing like leather."

This new process may be quicker and is possibly an improvement on the old ways by which hides are developed into leather slowly, steadily and soundly Cawnpore can show as good and solid work in the boot and shoe, saddlery and harness, and portmanteaux lines as any establishment anywhere. Here in Bombay the tanning of hides and manufacture of leather into boots and shoes, etc., is of comparatively recent date, but it is developing rapidly and "country leather" has long ceased to be a synonym for "bad leather." We shall see what further improvement can be effected by the chrome process which our goahead Transatlantic cousins have adopted.

## PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 13th December were as follows :—

| Cities. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 201 | 152 |
| Karachi | 63 | 52 |
| Poona (including Cantonment) | 300 | 253 |
| **Districts.** | | |
| Kaira | 29 | 19 |
| Broach | 135 | 93 |
| Surat | 143 | 129 |
| Thana | 29 | 25 |
| Khandesh | 191 | 127 |
| Nasik | 111 | 72 |
| Poona (excluding City) | 169 | 128 |
| Satara | 1,686 | 1,204 |
| Sholapur | 29 | 15 |
| Kolaba | 9 | 8 |
| Ratnagiri | 54 | 29 |
| Belgaum | 1,405 | 1,092 |
| Dharwar | 1,011 | 695 |
| Kanara | 26 | 19 |
| **Political Agencies.** | | |
| Kathiawar | 1 | 3 |
| Kolhapur | 1,233 | 899 |
| Cutch | 49 | 48 |
| Rewa Kantha | 6 | 2 |
| Baroda Territory | 24 | 18 |
| Sachin | 1 | 0 |
| Aundh | 25 | 10 |
| Savanur | 60 | 40 |
| Total... | 6,958 | 5,145 |
| Week ending 6th December ... | 7,612 | 5,744 |
| Total to date | 612,510 | 470,350 |

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding city), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantwadi, Dharampur, Janjira, Akalkot and Bhor were free during the week.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 20th December were as follows :—

| Cities. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 247 | 163 |
| Karachi | 65 | 54 |
| Poona (including Cantonment) | 312 | 227 |
| **Districts.** | | |
| Kaira | 29 | 18 |
| Broach | 151 | 77 |
| Surat | 95 | 81 |
| Thana | 13 | 13 |
| Khandesh | 233 | 194 |
| Nasik | 52 | 43 |
| Poona (including City) | 91 | 85 |
| Satara | 1,349 | 1,083 |
| Sholapur | 7 | 11 |
| Kolaba | 7 | 8 |
| Ratnagiri | 23 | 20 |
| Belgaum | 1,446 | 1,052 |
| Dharwar | 1,395 | 1,004 |
| Bijapur | 25 | 24 |
| Kanara | 35 | 22 |
| **Political Agencies.** | | |
| Kathiawar | 12 | 6 |
| Kolhapur | 1,184 | 840 |
| Cutch | 63 | 50 |
| Rewa Kantha | 7 | 5 |
| Baroda Territory | 102 | 60 |
| Sachin | 1 | 0 |
| Janjira | 12 | 3 |
| Aundh | 38 | 16 |
| Savanur | 92 | 79 |
| Total... | 7,078 | 5,209 |
| Week ending 13th December... | 6,958 | 5,145 |
| Total to date | 619,538 | 475,619 |

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantwadi, Dharampur, Akalkot and Bhor were free during the week.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

### ENTERTAINMENT AT ROSETTA.

THE cake competition and entertainment in aid of the Indian fund, organised by the congregation of Newtonbreda Presbyterian Church says the "Belfast News Letter," of Dec. 16, was continued on Saturday and proved a great success. Dr. Workman opened the entertainment by conducting devotional exercises. He briefly referred to the objects to which the proceeds were to be devoted, and hoped that the friends who had favoured them with their presence would assist the committee in making the project a financial success. He requested Mrs. William M'Causland to perform the opening ceremony. Mrs. M'Causland, who was well received, expressed the pleasure it gave her to be present to take part in an effort to raise money for such laudable objects She declared the entertainment re-opened, and wished it great success. Mr. William M'Causland also addressed the meeting, and offered two consolation prizes for those who had not been successful in the junior singles ping-pong competition. On the motion of Mr. W. R. M'Murray, J. P., a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. M'Causland for re-opening the entertainment. During the evening great interest was taken in the ping-pong tournament, in which some of the best local exponents of the game were competitors. This competition was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. V. B. Fennell, who was assisted by Messrs. J. K. Christie, H. M'Keag, T. A. M'Keag, H. Black, H. Carrothers M. Forrster, C. Topping, P. Graves, R. M'Cann, and W. F. Jackson, and the arrangements were of the most satisfactory character. The principal attraction of the evening was the gentlemen's special singles, for which there was a large entry. During the progress of this competition the excitement increased, and when the semi-finals were entered upon there was a crowd of almost 200 spectators, who followed the play with the keenest interest. Fennell beat H. M'Keag, and O. Andrews beat E Wilson, and in the final the play was of a high character, and was most exciting, Fennell eventually winning by 6 games to 4.

One of the features of the evening was the whistling competition for ladies, which was organised by Mrs. H. M'Keag and Mr. J. K. Christie. Fifteen competitors entered their names on the list, the test piece being "Soldiers of the Queen." The judges had little difficulty in coming to decision as Miss Isabel Johnson proved herself to be a "silfeause" superior to her competitors, and was awarded the prize. The prizes awarded in the cake competition were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. M'Keag, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Harvey. Those gained in the ping-pong were handed over by Mrs. Workman Mrs. John Rea acted as treasurer, and the result must be gratifying to her and the other members of the committee.

## RAJPUT GATHERING AT LUCKNOW.

### A MAHARAJA'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

THE fifth meeting of the Rajput Mahashabha was held at Rifaham, Lucknow, for two days, commencing from the 30th December. His Highness the Hon. Maharaja Sir Ravenaswar Prasad Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Gidhour, was formally elected President of the Mahashabha, and his opening address ran as follows :—

Maharajas, Rajas, my Rajput Brethren and Gentlemen,—I am extremely thankful to you for giving me the singular honour of presiding over this meeting. I accept it, however, with a great, an overwhelming, sense of my own unfitness, with a sense of the great degradation of my race, because one like me has to preside over the Mahashabha of Kshatriyas—Kshatrivas] who were once led by the all but divine kings of the "Raghus," the 'Kurus" and the race of "Yanaka." When I look upon your faces, my brethren, I am overpowered with grief at our great—oh how great—fall. We are they upon whom lies the great burden of protecting the "Brahmans," the "Vedas," and "Yogas," and the worship of the gods—of protecting, oh of restoring the refulgent glory of sacred "Bharata"—the fairest, the dearest land on earth. We are born with this great debt—this is our "Rina." I tremble to think of our fate—of us, who are unmindful of our duty—we who will die without even attempting to discharge our debt. I see the angry faces of the gods and the "Rishis," and do not know where to hide myself. Brethren, the "Brahmans" in their distress are looking wistfully at us, all the other castes and races of India are looking up to us for protection and leadership. We have fallen from our high estate—but still we are richer, stronger and more powerful than the other castes. We have yet got kingdoms and principalities, taluks and zamindaries. A very large number of us are, however, poor, but "Brahmans" and others are poorer. Therefore let us not complain of poverty. Poverty was what we were never afraid of. Remember the "Rajorshir." Dilean and Harishchaudra. But it is not in our worldly wealth that our proverty is to be deplored. We have become poor, very poor indeed, in the life of the "Kshatriya." Remember we are of the race, who earnestly studied in boyhood, who married only for children, in their youth, who left the world when old, and died, if not on the battle-field, not of prolonged painful disease but by "Yoga."

They to whom honour was the only wealth, to whom intoxicating drug or liquor was cause of "Patitya." Are we the same race? When we think of it I cannot but doubt. Do we abstain from intoxication? Do we protect Brahmans and women? The holy fame of the "Yogas" is no longer to be seen and the gods have left this country. It is we who are responsible. Upon us is the great sin, for upon us was the burden placed by the gods and the "Rishis." Remember, oh, remember, this my brethrenys, who occupy kingdoms and enjoy princely incomes and power; ye more humble, who are still among the great ones of the country; ye, who by education have raised yourselves to high positions and also ye the poor among us, but who are as good in the eye of the gods, and more fortunate, for your responsibility, though great, is still less than your richer and more powerful brethren. Remember it is by our disunion, by quarrels among ourselves that we ruined our mother-country. It is we who have brought her to this pass and no others. This great sin of our fathers in dragging us down to what depths we do not know. Let us, therefore, make atonement for ourselves and for our fathers. And the first step, the first act to that end, should be for us to unite, to forget our mean selfish desires, to merge all self-interest in the endeavour to repair and atone for our sins.

## THE GREAT FIRE AND THE PLUCKY SCHOOLMASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The idea suggested of recognizing in some shape the plucky conduct of Parbhuram, the schoolmaster, in saving some ninety children from the jaws of death, is a good one. With rare presence of mind, in an hour of confusion and panic, this poor man, at great personal risk, stood by his charge and saved the bulk of the innocents as a matter of duty. Would it be too much to ask the local Teachers' Association to take the initiative and bringing the heroic conduct of a professional brother to the notice of the Royal Humane Society and to start a subscription list to help him in his present need. I feel that not only the parents of the little ones saved, but the public at large will not be slow to respond to such a call.—Yours, &c.

H. A. TALCHERKAR.
A. E. S. H. School.

6th January.

## AFFAIRS IN THE PILLIPPINES.

### THE DEPORTATION OF AN AUSTRALIAN.

Mr. T. T. Patterson, accompanied by Mr. Fiske Warren and the Misses Lopez, sisters of Mr. Sixto Lopez, returned to the Hong-Kong Colony on Dec 17, from Manila, and says the "China Mail" is very entertaining in discussing his recent exciting experiences with the American authorities there. The decision in the "habeas corpus" proceedings instituted by him in the Supreme Court was given against him, Judge Cooper being the only member of the Court to dissent from the decision. Now that the Supreme Court has refused to grant the writ of "habeas corpus," says the "Manila Times," there is some interesting speculation in progress as to the further developments in the case. It seems to be the general trend of opinion that Patterson, backed up by Fiske Warren, the Boston lawyer, and insurgent sympathizer, who is now in these islands—will endeavour to find some other way in which to contest the action of the government in endeavoring to make him take the oath of allegiance. It is even said that Patterson will, if he has no already done so, appeal to the government of Great Britain and possibly to the authorities at Washington. Certainly at the present time he has no recourse in the courts of these islands.

## THE DOUBLE MURDER IN GIBBS' ROAD.

THE Bombay police have discovered what appears to be a clue to the murder of a woman, with her child, in Gibbs' Road, Malabar Hill. It appears that the victims were not killed where their dead bodies were found. The murder is said to have been committed in Sirri Road, near the Ladies' Gymkhana, whence the bodies appeared to have been carried by three or four persons, and deposited at the spot where they were found in Gibbs' Road. The bodies have been eventually identified, and active enquiries are in progress.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### THE PHILLIPINE TARIFF.

### TRADE AT THE CAPE.

### EMPLOYMENT IN EGYPT.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

THE Constitutional difficulties in which the United States Government has become involved as regards the Philippines arise mainly out of the respective tariffs, and it is remarkable that they are not unlikely to illustrate practically the advantages of "one-sided" Free Trade—to quote the well-known phrase of the Fair-traders and other advocates of reciprocity doctrines—for the instruction of the Americans. It is not denied that the Philippines require revenue; neither does it appear to be disputed that indirect taxation must be resorted to in order to obtain revenue. But if the Philippines are now part of the territory of the United States, then the rest of the United States cannot tax imports from the Philippines, and the Philippines cannot tax imports from the United States. This is apparently the view taken by the Supreme Court, as matters stand. Of course Free Trade between the Philippines and the United States would not in itself prevent the Philippines from raising revenue by taxing imports from other countries under the Dingley Tariff, applied by the United States to imports from such other countries, any more than Free Trade between the several States of the American Union, say, between New York and Massachusetts, prevents the United States, as a whole from taxing imports from Canada, Great Britain, and other countries. But, in the first place, the provisions made by the Treaty of Paris regarding the cession of the Philippines to the United States, according Spain equal treatment with the United States in the Philippine markets, with the claims of other foreign Governments to the treatment of the most favoured nation, stand in the way; and, in the second place, there is the question whether the Dingley Tariff would prove suitable to the revenue requirements of the Philippine Islands. The way out of the difficulty is for the American Congress to amend the Constitution by passing a law specially exempting the Philippines from the statutory laws of the United States. This will enable the Philippines to have a local tariff Applicable to American as well as to other productions, and will prevent confusion and disturbance resulting from the extension of the United States code of law to islands already, it is pointed out, in possession of a complete code of Spanish local law, supplemented by many enactments by the Philippines Commission under the authority of the American War Department. One of the results of extending American law to the Philippines, for instance, would be the exclusion—under the American coasting law—of foreign vessels trading between the islands, and another would be the overthrow of the existing currency system of the Islands. It is pointed out, further, that the American mining laws would upset every mining title claimed under the Spanish mining code and result in endless litigation. Under these circumstances, Mr. Lodge, a member of the American Senate, has prepared a bill to secure the required exemptions of the Philippines by an act of the United States Congress. The first section provides that the local Philippines tariff, already passed by the Philippines Commission on September 17 last, and approved by the American War Department, shall remain in full force—against American goods, of course, as well as against those from other countries. The next section provides for levying the Dingley Tariff on goods received in the United States from the Philippines. The third section exempts the Philippines from the application of United States statutory laws until otherwise ordered, except at the discretion of the Philippines Commission. Finally, it is provided that all duties collected in the Islands shall be paid into the Philippines Treasury. Thus the discrimination difficulties in relation to the Treaty of Paris will be removed, the Philippines revenue requirements will be provided for, and the confusion likely to arise from a sudden change in all the economic and legal conditions of the Islands will be prevented.

Another method of adjusting the matter would be possible, and is, indeed, suggested by the New York "Commercial Bulletin." The United States Congress might, for instance, practically recognise the inclusion of the Philippines in the Federation as a sister State by admitting Philippine products free of duty into the American markets, though, on the other hand, at the same time sanctioning the imposition by the Philippines of a local tariff equally on imports from the United States and other countries. This would be an arrangement similar to that practically existing in the case of Great Britain and her colonies. And it would certainly have its advantages for the United States. Says the "Bulletin":—"It would greatly promote trade between the two domains if Philippine goods were admitted free of duty into the United States, even though American goods entering the Islands paid the same duties as those paid by foreign goods. A current of incoming trade would be set up which would almost inevitably invoke a counter-movement in favour of our exports. Such compensating movements would supply freights in both directions and encourage the establishment of direct steamship lines to Manila. Such a concession by the United States to the Philippine Islands would be immensely beneficial to both domains, without conflicting in any way with the Treaty of Paris, in its assurance to the Spanish Government that Spanish goods and ships should enter the Philippines for ten years on equal terms with American goods and ships." It is added that if Spain or any other power saw fit to protest against such a discrimination in favour of the Philippines, the American Government might well reply that similar action by foreign Powers in opening their markets to Philippine products would excite only gratitude in the American mind. There would, however, be much resistance on the part of American planters, noticeably the sugar planting interest, to the free admission of Philippine products to the United States, for the reasons which have excited opposition from the same quarter to reciprocity proposals in the case of Cuba.

The trade returns of Cape Colony for October show a continued increase in the imports but a remarkable decrease in the exports of the Colony. The declared value of the merchandise imported on private account during the month is stated as £1,989,233, as against £1,674,557 for October, 1900, and the value of the Government articles imported as £141,880, as against £123,431, the total of both items for October this year (£2,131,113) showing an increase of £333,125. The amount of the specie imported during the month was only £503, as against £20,800. For the first four months of the current fiscal year of the colony the total of the imports of merchandise on private account, £6,893,650, shows an increase of £356,579 as against the corresponding period, July to October, inclusive, of the fiscal year 1900-1; and the imports of Government articles, valued at £460,038, an increase of £72,391. For this period also the imports of specie show a decided increase, which explains the decrease for October—the last month of the period,—the total for the four months being £832,103, an increase of £113,828, as against the corresponding period. Taking the totals for the first ten months—January to October, inclusive—of the current calendar year the declared value of the private merchandise is £15,909,958, an increase of £3,097,259 as against the corresponding ten months in 1300, the value of the Government articles £1,362,898, an increase of £529,858, and the amount of the specie £2,523,871, an increase of £237,371. The grand total for the ten months is £19,796,727, an increase of £3,864,488.

The decrease in the declared value of the export trade of Cape Colony during October is due mainly to the falling off in the exports of diamonds, though the value of the farm products also shows a marked decline for that month. The value of the colonial products other than diamonds or gold is given as £305,041, as against £358,832 for the corresponding month last year, a decrease of £53,791, and the value of the diamonds shipped is only £143,963, as against £648,362, a decrease of £504,399. These decreases are partly compensated for by the increase in the value of the raw gold exported—£61,844, as against £8,528,—a gain of £53,316. The re-exports of imported goods show an increase, the value being returned as £49,887, as against £41,340. The exports of specie are given as £445 only, as against £200,314 in October, 1900. The grand total of all

exports, including specie, is £561,180 for October, and shows a decrease of £696,188. The figures for the four months of the current fiscal year show a decrease of £111,317 in the value of the diamonds exported, the total value being £1,573,755, as against £1,685,072. The farm products, however, valued at £1,373,768, show an increase of £161,756 and the raw gold, valued at £947,637, an increase of £850,312. The re-exports of merchandise, valued at £183,336, show an increase of £8,487, while the exports of specie, valued at £98,945, show a degrease of £107,434. The figures for the first ten months of the current calendar year still show substantial increases under each head of exports, excepting re-exports and specie; the farm products are valued at £3,135,311, an increase of £455,242; the diamonds at £4,110,499, an increase of £1,490,775; and the raw gold at £1,181,164, an increase of £958,963. The specie shipped, valued at £153,494, shows a decrease of £347,031, and the re-exports of merchandise, valued at £459,641, a degrease of £56,343. The grand total of all exports, including specie, for the ten months is £9,040,109, and shows an increase of £2,502,606. For the ten months the customs revenue, valued at £2,192,169, shows the substantial increase of £290,398. A feature of the movements this year has been an increased flow of specie to the colony on balance, a phenomenon which is not difficult to account for, bearing in mind the revival of industrial activity in South Africa, and consequently of the export trade, and the continuance of the war expenditure.

Desperate resistance to the introduction of new machinery that alone can save the British shoe industry has been the order of the day in Northamptonshire. Incredible as it may seem, it appears that the workmen have been so shortsighted as to determine to prevent the machinery being used and in Raunds, just outside Northampton, demonstrations have been organised, and three machinists imported into the town were presented with their return fares, and accordingly departed. The struggle in its elements is as old as the hills, and eventually machinery must win the day; at most the demonstrators can only drive manufacturers elsewhere. With so much history to read showing the inevitable result of their futile efforts, we wonder the boot and shoe operatives do not show more sense. It is absolutely useless endeavouring to stem the tide. Machinery will win as it always has won, and the result on the whole has been the greatest good for the greatest number, nor will the adoption of machinery in Raunds lead to the loss of so much labour as refusal to adopt it must inevitably result in.

In view of all that has been said of the decline of the British shoe industry, it is satisfactory to find that some firms at any rate are flourishing. Messrs. Wilkes, Bros., of Leicester, for instance, have lately largely increased their accommodation, and are now in a position to turn out a thousand pairs daily.

A movement is on foot to send out a commission of inquiry to investigate methods of education on the Continent and in America, with special regard to their bearing on questions of commerce and industry. Mr. Alfred Mosely, C. M. G., who has been struck in the course of his business experience by the fact that Englishmen are very frequently less well prepared than Germans or Americans for the tasks of commercial and industrial life, is disposed to attribute this inferiority of equipment to differences of school training. Conscious, however, of the great complexity of the problem and of the variety of factors which need to be take ninto account in any consideration of it, he proposes to defray the whole expense of a commission of inquiry, which would visit parts of the Continent and of America to study the question.

On Monday afternoon a number of gentlemen met at Westminster, under the presidency of Lord Reay, Chairman of the London School Board, to confer with Mr. Mosely as to the organisation of the inquiry. Among those present were Sir Joshua Fitch, Sir A. L. Jones, K.C.M.G., Mr. Sidney Webb, and Dr. W. Garnett (chairman and secretary of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council), and Mr. Graham Wallas (chairman of the School Management Committee of the London School Board). It was decided that the inquiry should take place in the autumn of 1902. It is understood that the promoters of the inquiry will endeavour to secure the co-operation of a number of public men representing various types of educational authorities and also the interests of industry and commerce.

In view of the large numbers of young Frenchmen who have for some time past been emigrating to Egypt in the hope of bettering their fortunes, the French Chamber of Commerce at Alexandria has addressed a letter of warning to that of Rouen. The movement is there attributed to the attractive force of the commercial and agricultural prosperity of Egypt, its comparatively short distance from France, and the too rash compliance of these young men with the injunction "Go abroad if you want to get on," which is frequently addressed to them. They imagine that they have but to go to Egypt in order to find profitable business employment without difficulty, although they are rarely well equipped for the competitive struggle which they must encounter. The Alexandria Chamber informs those who are thinking of going there that the first condition of success is to be master not only of the French language but also of Italian, Greek, and English; and the second is to take sufficient money to live on until a favourable opportunity for employment occurs. These equipments are essential. There are, it is added, plenty of schools in Egypt where these languages may be learnt. But there is the further fact that already large numbers are prepared to take any situation which may become vacant at very low salaries. Some of these will readily undertake work in mercantile establishments without remuneration for one, two, or even three years, with the promise of payment at the rate of £2 per month, or less, afterwards. The Chamber has been obliged to tell many disappointed young Frenchmen that nothing could be done to help them in the attainment of their desires, and has expended considerable sums in assisting them to return to France.

Reports from Mexico City, dated the 4th inst, say that the rapid fall of the Mexican dollar exchang in terms of gold, as illustrated by the gold premium, was being much discussed in financial and business circles there. Some bankers regarded the depression in silver as temporary, and hoped for a speedy reaction. Others less sanguine were pointing to the fact that for 18 years there has been, on the whole, a constant downward tendency, and the expresion of the belief that eventually Mexico will have to come to a gold basis was common. New York exchange stood at 1·32 premium, and this was seriously affecting Mexican importers. Several heavy orders about to be sent to the United States were being held back pending a more settled state of exchange.

## THE CORONATION.

In view of the forthcoming Coronation of King Edward VII, we have gleaned the following facts from Messrs. W. and F. Thorne, of 19, Great Portland Street, and Ranelagh House, Lower Grosvenor Place, who have been entrusted by His Majesty with the important order for the State Landau which is to be graciously used in his State Entry into the City. The Landeau itself is a mass of gold, and gilders have been hard at work for the past 3 weeks, the Heraldic Painter is also painting the Royal Arms and the several orders upon the panels. The new hammock cloth is of rich vermillion cloth, purple velvet and gold lace, frieze and bullion with gold Coat of Arms beautifully chased in centre.

This firm also have in hand ordered specially 5 landaus which are being prepared for His Majesty's visitors for the Coronation, painted claret and red, (The Royal Colours) and lined with blue, and have despatched a State Landau to India for His Excellency Lord Ampthill, the Governor of Madras, for the Coronation ceremonies.

Messrs. Thorne are building two carriages for H.R.H. The Princess Henry of Battenburg, for the Isle of Wight, and one for the Duke of Connaught, K.G. In addition they have in hand large orders for the nobility and gentry for State carriages required for the Coronation and they expect a great many orders from the Colonies and India.

Messrs. Thorne have for many years past had the care of the City of London state coach used by the Lord Mayor. The coach is identical with, and by the same designer, as His Majesty King Edward VII's.

## THE FAR EAST.

### CHINESE AFFAIRS.

### PLOT AGAINST THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

A K'AIFENG dispatch from a reliable source to the "N. C. Daily News" reports that on the 20th of November, the 67th anniversary of the Empress Dowager's birth, a party of incendiaries attired as Court officials smuggled themselves into the Palace precincts, and set fire to some of the buildings some distance from the Empress Dowager's apartments. Fortunately the alarm was raised in time and the fire which at one moment threatened to be of serious dimensions, was finally extinguished, but not before two secondary palaces were gutted and another half-destroyed. Some of the Palace guards happening at the time to observe a strong body of men escape from the place and mount their horses, as soon as the order was issued by the Commandant of the Imperial Guards to close the gates of the Palace precincts and make a search for incendiaries, gave the alarm and made chase. The great majority of the pursued escaped, but about ten of them were wounded and captured, not, however, without considerable loss to the Imperial Guards and troops of the Governor of the province, who lost between them nine killed and over twenty wounded. The captured men turned out to be members of a new branch of the famous Koiao Hui society, organised by agents from the Yangtze provinces subsequent to the Boxer outbreak last year. Brought to trial, the captives openly declared that their object was to destroy the Manchus, and that they now numbered in Honan and Chihli over 30,000 well-armed men. The men captured all had Mauser rifles.

### AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

A telegram to the "N.C.Daily News" dated Peking, Dec. 10, states:—

H. E. Lu Chuan-lin, reactionary member of the Grand Council, conscious of his own unpopularity, is anxious to resign, and has recommended Lu Jenhsang and Yi Ko to Yung Lu's patronage. The Emperor is prepared to accept Lu Chuan-lin's resignation, but the Empress Dowager is hesitating. H. E. Wang-Wen shao arrived at Peking on the night of the 8th and called on Prince Ching early the next morning to discuss the Manchurian Convention. He has stated that it is his intention to consult on all matters with Prince Ching, and he will not act on his own account as his predecessor Li Hung Chang did. H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai has been advising Prince Ching to reject the Manchurian Convention. H. E. Yuan is continually discussing with the Foreign Ministers the discontinuance of the Tientsin Provisional Government. A later message says:—

H. E. Yuan Shih-kai has been endeavouring to arrange for the discontinuance of the Provisional Government before dealing with the Manchurian question. He has met with strong opposition from the British and German Ministers, and has had to leave for Paotingfu without having succeeded in his object.

### THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

### YUAN SHIH-K'AI'S VIEWS.

As will be remembered, a telegram from Peking contained the other day a statement that the Empress Dowager had commanded Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai to learn the opinions of the Foreign Representatives at Peking concerning the proposed Manchurian Convention arranged between the late Li-Hung-chang and M. Lessar, and report the result to her. We ("N. C. Daily News") translate the following gist of a memorial of Viceroy Yuan to the Empress Dowager in reply to her Majesty's commands:—The consequences entailing upon a convention with Russia concerning Manchuria are fraught with serious danger to the Empire, as they affect not Russia alone, but also Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Japan to a very great degree. If this Government then ignore the interests of the other Powers and merely try to meet the wishes of a single Power like Russia, the former will naturally imitate her example and how will China then be able possibly to satisfy the inordinate demands of the others in the future? My humble opinion then, is that the other Powers shall be secretly consulted with and a refusal be sent Russia. Backed as we will then be by the moral support of the other Powers, it may be perhaps, that Russia will not dare to act contrary to the wishes of the majority and will not therefore try to obtain her convention by force. China will not then incur the displeasure of the other friendly Powers, whilst, on the other hand, it will be of incalculable benefit to the Empire.

### PRINCE CHING REJECTS RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

Prince Ching met the Russian Minister to Peking on the 30th ultimo for the first time, and notified him that the Chinese Government could not comply with the Russian demands regarding the mobilisation of Artillery regiments in Manchuria and the extension of the Shanhaikwan railway, as such demands would interfere with the integrity of the Chinese Empire.

It is reported that China will propose some new stipulations regarding the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians.

### THE NEW CHINESE HEIR-APPARENT.

The Imperial Edict regarding the deposition of the Crown Prince states that the son of the late Tsaiki, who was a leader of the Boxers, could not be proclaimed as the Heir to the Throne, and besides as the Crown Prince himself prayed to be deposed, Imperial action was taken accordingly.

### CHINESE ARMY AND NAVY.

### A THOROUGH RE-ORGANISATION.

H. E. Yuan Shi-kai, the Viceroy of Chihli Province, intends to proceed with the organisation of an army of 100,000 foreign-drilled troops for the Provinces of Chihli and Shantung. He also proposes to have a thorough re-organisation of the Chinese navy, and will employ British and American naval officers for this purpose. Naval and military headquarters will be established at Tientsin.

### WEIHAIWEI.

A correspondent writes from Weihaiwei:—War Office expenditure here is being reduced to a minimum, and since—for the present at any rate—the harbour is to remain unfortified, it is not at all unlikely that other changes will follow the substitution of a civilian for a soldier as Commissioner. There seems to be no reason why the company of Royal Engineers under Major Cowan and Major Lee, who, now that the work on the fortifications has ceased, do little more than supervise road construction, should not also go to Shanghai to build more suitable accommodation for the troops recently stationed there. It is also rumoured that the 1st Chinese Regiment—or a part of it—may go to swell General Dorward's command. In this case the depot and recruiting station of the Regiment would still be here, and, perhaps, a company or two may remain to police the Territory.

### THE PEIYANG SQUADRON.

"Over two months ago the news was received from a reliable source that the Chinese Government was negotiating with Russia for the sale of the Peiyang Squadron to that Power. These negotiations, it has since transpired had been so quietly conducted between the late Viceroy Li and the Russian authorities that even the Yangtze Viceroys were kept ignorant of them, and, as regarded Viceroy Liu of Nanking, especially, that official was astounded when at a later date he received an official dispatch from the late Li saying that "the expense in keeping up the Peiyang squadron is so great that I mean to dismiss the crews and either sell the ships or lay them up in dock." To this Viceroy Liu strongly objected, and matters have been in suspense since owing to the unexpected death of Li Hung Chang. A Nanking dispatch to hand states that Viceroy Liu has again written on the subject to Li's successor, Viceroy Yuan, urging him to keep the squadron, "for weak and poor as China is, she must have a good navy at all risks."

### BANDITS IN CHIHLI.

It is reported from Chao-yang, in Chihli, that the mounted brigands in that place number over 10,000 men at present, and that, though General Ma Yukun has despatched six battalions of troops to the scene of disturbance in order to suppress the bandits, yet not much has been accomplished as the disparity in numbers between the Imperial troops and the rioters is too great.

### RIOTING IN SEOUL.

According to a despatch from Seoul, the capital of Korea, a fracas took place between the Chinese merchants and the Korean soldiers in that city on the 18th June last, resulting in the destruction of several of the houses occupied by the Chinese merchants. The Chinese Minister at Seoul reported the matter to the Korean Government and demanded damages on behalf of his nationals. After long and repeated negotiations the indemnity had been settled at dols. 3,070, which was paid on the 16th November, last.

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## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A new missing link is promised for the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park—a pair of them, in fact. "Equus Prjevalski" is the unpronounceable name of these curiosities, which are said to be neither horse nor donkey, but savouring a little of both. They are the gift of the Duke of Bedford, president of the Zoological Society, who has acquired twelve of these living conundrums. They are supposed to be a species of wild horses found in Thibet and southern Russia, heretofore represented in Europe merely by a few dried skins in the St. Petersburg and Paris museums. The "Equus Prjevalski" were so christened in honour of a Russian explorer, who spent a lot of time studying them, and who finally captured several. The Duke of Bedford's herd at Woburn has been examined with curiosity by several scientists. They are believed by some to be the descendants of domestic horses. They resemble horses in having all four "chestnuts" on the legs; but their tails are suspiciously asinine.

A notable career has just been ended by the death of Captain E. L. Tessier, who has been a resident of Glasgow for nearly thirty years of his life, and who was during part of this period attached to the Bureau Veritas in that city. Captain Tessier joined the French navy when a boy, and was afterwards a captain in the merchant service. On retiring from the latter he settled in the Southern States of America and when the Civil War broke out he became a secret service agent for the Confederates. He was responsible for the equipment in England of the Alabama, and he also had several corvettes built in France, while he was one of the best blockade runners attached to the Confederate cause. He became a naturalised British subject.

Colonel Johann Colenbrander, the commander of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, who has done good work may be classed with F. C. Selous as a hunter and pioneer' with "B.-P." and Major Burnham as a scout, and with Rimington as a leader of irregulars. His knowledge of South African warfare and the South African native, over whom his personal ascendency is extraordinary, is probably unequalled, and the story of his adventures and wanderings would fill several books could he be induced to write it. He was one of the original Matabeleland pioneers, and had great influence with Lobengula, which, however, was not strong enough to prevent that unfortunate monarch from defying the Chartered Company. In the second Matabele war he and Mr. Rhodes, accompained by a war correspondent and the chief native commissioner, went alone and unarmed into the Mattoppo Hills and talked the rebellious chiefs into submission, and there is little doubt that Colenbrander's personal influence contributed largely to the happy result.

In person Colonel Colenbrander is short, "stocky," tanned by years of wind and sun, bearded, and sparing of speech. The untimely death of his wife a few years ago was a great blow to him. Mrs. Colenbrander, whom someone aptly termed the "Diana Vernon of South Africa," was an exceedingly handsome, high-spirited woman, a magnificent rider, a dead shot, and one to whom fear was unknown. She was also one of the few women whose opinion and judgment Mr. Rhodes considered worthy of attention.

Act I.—Scene: H.M.S. Hannibal. Dramatis Personæ: the Master-at-Arms and a small, dirty—very dirty—boy. Audience: The ship's company. Ship has been coaling. Small boy of very dirty habits refuses to wash himself or his clothing afterwards, although every opportunity is given, nay, pressed upon him. Boy according of caned and scrubbed by order of the Master-at-Arms Act II.—Scene: admiralty Office Whitehall. Dramatis Personæ: Lord Selborne and a clerk. First Lord receive a letter complaining of the treatment of small boy. First Lord very indignant and makes telegraphic inquiry On receipt of reply First Lord instructs clerk to write saying that small boy's case much exaggerated. Small boy was caned it is true, and was slightly brushed round his ankles, which were "particularly dirty," but he was not "scrubbed on any other part of the body." Thus it is that Young England as represented in our Navy is looked after, and thus it is how our high officials are troubled. Talk about red-tape after this!

His Majesty the King is one of the hardest worked Englishmen of the day. It has been found necessary to organise a department for the transaction of the King's business. The consumption of stationery is enormous and one of the minor changes introduced at the commencement of the present reign was the system of supplying the King's stationery from the Stationery Office in exactly the same way as the other Departments of State are furnished with writing materials at the public expense. The King's hard work rarely ceases, but his Majesty is understood to thoroughly enjoy the brief sojourns at Frogmore, where full state ceremony is dropped, and where some measure of repose and leisure is attainable. There is an excellent housekeeper at Forgmore, whose arrangement for the comfort and well-being of his Majesty and the few guests who are invited for the shooting commend themselves to the King. A military band is brought ever from Windsor, and plays during dinner. His Majesty is passionately fond of music and is one of the few Englishmen who refuse to join in conversation during the performance of fine music. The rastoration and refurnishing of Windsor are proceeding apace. The late Prince Consort's room, which was maintained by Queen Victoria exactly in the same condition as it was at the death of the Prince in 1861, is being refurnished and prepared for occupation by the King and Queen. Some of the carpets and hangings in the late Queen's apartments had not been touched for forty years and they were actually falling to pieces when taken down. So dilapidated were many of these furnishings and fitments that nothing remained but to make a bonfire of them, and this was accordingly done. Everything relating to Queen Victoria is religiously preserved, The condition of Windsor Castle was such that a complete overhauling was necessary before it was fit for healthy habitation.

Though smoking compartments are set aside in all French trains, smoking in any compartment has been tolerated provided the consent of the other passengers be obtained. The Western of France Company has now placed a corridor carriage on its express trains which is exclusively reserved for nonsmokers. Each car bears a plate outside with the words, Smoking in this car is strictly forbidden even with the consent of the other passengers."

A Norwegian lady, the Baroness Marchalla, has just passed away at the age of eighty-eight years. She was the last descendant of the Norwegian nobility, says a Christiania paper. It is about a year since the last male descendant died.

A butcher at Haarlem dismissed recently one of his men who had worked for him twenty-three years. The man went to his master on the following morning and pleaded to be employed again, as he had ten children. As his appeal was in vain, he seized a chopper, and at one blow severed his left hand at the wrist.

A wonderful natural cave, said to be one of the largest known, his been discovered fifty mifes east of Butte City, the capital of Montana. The cave has been already explored for some ten miles to a depth of 1,000ft. It contains a large river with a cataract 100ft-high, and there are evidence that it has been used as a place of habitation in pre-historic times. The stalactes and other natural decorations are said to be finer and of a more varied description than any previously discovered.—Laff.

It is a singular fact that both Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were by no means enamoured with their prospects in the service when they first entered it. Lord Kitchener, indeed, was seriously inclined to throw up his commission and go on the stage, and even got so far as to consult a leading manager on the subject. The manager, however, adivsed the young engineer officer to stick to his linewith what resulueal the world enows. One cannot help wondering in what direction Kitcheners talents would have asserted themselves had he taken to the boards. Would he h ve given us a new reading of the moody Dane or become a prince of managers? Probably in him that autocrat of the theatre, the stage carpenter would have found a master.

Few people are aware that "B.P." was once very nearly placed under arrest: indeed orders to consider himself in that unpleasant position were actually sent to him, but somehow or other he never received them. It happened in this way. Towards the close of the Matabele war of 1896 "B.P." operating "on his own," caught a notorious rebel chief and murderer and tried and hanged him without further ado or reference to headquarters than a long way off. This act aroused the indignation of the Exeter Hall party and as result of their representations the High Commissioner (the late Lord Rosmead) somewhat hastily ordered Sir Frederick Carrrington to place "B.P." under arrest, and an orderly was duly dispatched to "B.P." with the fateful mandate.

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## ...HOES OF SCIENCE.

...TE, Director of the Pasteur Institute, ...own the resemblance between the poison ... the salivary glands of snakes and the ...r toxic poison, of diseases, such as plague or ..., and that the seropathic treatment of such ... by inoculation with anti-toxice serum ...e blood of animals inoculated with the ... is applicable to snake bites with even greater ... It is stated that over 20,000 persons die ...y in India from snake bite, chiefly of the naja ...ors de capella. In Martinique the "bothrops," ...er-de-lance, in Algeria the "cerraste" viper, in ...negal and the Soudan the black naja, or "spitting ...nake," also kill many of the natives. The poisonous principle of all snake or viper venom is the same in kind, but not in degree of virulence. The venom of a cobra is eight times stronger than that of French viper, half a milligramme of it killing a rabbit. The poison causes sharp pain, then torpor, and cramp at the root of the affected member, and almost the whole body. Fainting and syncope ensue. If the dose is mortal the breathing becomes painful, anxious, the mouth contracts, slavers, the tongue swells, the teeth clench, and the victim falls in a coma to die in some hours.

Dr. Calmette keeps a stock of snakes at Lille, and extracts the venom by pressing the jaw. It falls into a watch glass, and when dried to preserve it, resembles brayed resin. The snakes are fed by introducing raw eggs into their stomachs, if, as usual, they refuse to eat. Solutions of the dry venom in salt water (1 per cent. in strength) are made, and used in the experiments. Rabbits and other animals are inoculated with increasing doses for several months until they become immune to doses 200 times greater than a mortal dose. A horse after six months can stand venom enough to kill 200 horses not vaccinated. Horses furnish the anti-toxic serum for inoculating against snake-bite, and 6 to 8 litres of blood can be drawn from them every two or three weeks. This ... 3 litres of active serum. The horses are rested again. The serum is exported to all countries where poisonous snakes abound, especially India, Australia and South America. Some 10 to 20 cubic centimetres of it simply injected with a large hypodermic syringe under the skin of the abdomen, where it is easily absorbed, are efficacious if the patient is not yet in a state of asphyxia.

In a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Mosse describes researches which go to show that in the disease diabetes potatoes can be substituted for bread with advantage. The proportion of potatoes for bread that he recommends is 2 1-2 to 3 weights of potatoes for one of bread.

M. Mayet, in a paper to the Academie des Scionces, Paris, on the experimental inoculation of human cancer, concludes that the disease is not a tissue histologically definite, but a mode of reactions of divers anatomical elements under diverse forms, provoked by a cause unknown.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, Professor T. Johnson read a paper on experiments made in Ireland to prevent "smut," in which he found that "sap" (essentially sodium sulphide), as recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture as a fungicide, is better than potassium sulphide, copper sulphate, and formalin.

In a recent paper to the Academie des Sciences M. Moissan shows that the supposed radical substance "ammonium" does not exist.

Over a thousand mummy birds have been sent by M. Maspero, Director of the Egyptian Service of Antiquities, to the Museum of Lyons. They belong to two categories, namely, the ibis and birds of prey, and come from Sakkarah, Roda, Kom Ombo, and Gizeh. Those from Kom Ombo are of Roman, and those from Gizeh of Ptolemaic age. A large number of them, according to MM. Lortet and Gaillard have not hitherto been found among mummied birds, and it is remarkable that the white ibis is a larger bird than the existing white ibis of Nubia and the Soudan. Another fact brought out is that the black ibis of Greek historians was, as surmised by Savigny, the ibis falcinella called "el-hereis" by the Arabs, and "heheras" by the ancient Egyptians.

M. Jean Vezy points out that public clocks illuminated at night leave something to be desired. First, those at an elevation, for example, that on the tower of the Commons, Westminster, instead of being vertical, might be inclined so that persons on the ground could see them better. Next, it is needless to illuminate the whole dial, if the hands and rim of the dial containing the figures are illuminated. Thirdly, the figures can be replaced at night by four luminous projections from the dial marking every three hours. The last hour struck can be marked by a luminous disc travelling round the dial, and the actual minute by a luminous lozenge on the minute hand. In fine, he proposes to keep the dial dark, have only a minute hand luminous with white or green light, and for the hour hand substitute a luminous red circle moving round the dial outside the figures, which are only visible by day.

Dr. Sabouraud, who discovered that baldness is caused by a microbe in the sebaceous or [oil-cells of the skin, has published a book on the subject, through Masson et Cie, Paris. The state of the health, mental overwork, &c., only favour the development of the microbe. Baldness, in fact, is infectious, and at present there is no good remedy for it.

The paintings of animals recently discovered in grottoes at Combarelles and Eyzies, France, go back, according to MM. Capitan and Breuil, to the Old Stone Age, and particularly to the Magdalenian period, when the animals lived. Even then the horse had been domesticated, as covers can be seen on the backs of two, and on others a bridle or a halter about the muzzle. The horses are of at least two varieties, one strong, the other more slender and fine. The mammoths have tusks curving back very much, and some are hairy all over.

Dr. T. C. Monrenhall, in the "Popular Science Monthly," gives curves representing certain characteristics of literary compositions, for example, the tendency of an author to employ words of a certain length. Thus two consecutive groups of 1,000 words taken from 'Vanity Fair" give two curves almost identical. If a curve is made from a very large number of words in the composition of an author it ... be regarded as characteristic, and might be used ... ship. ... has there ... whe... istic


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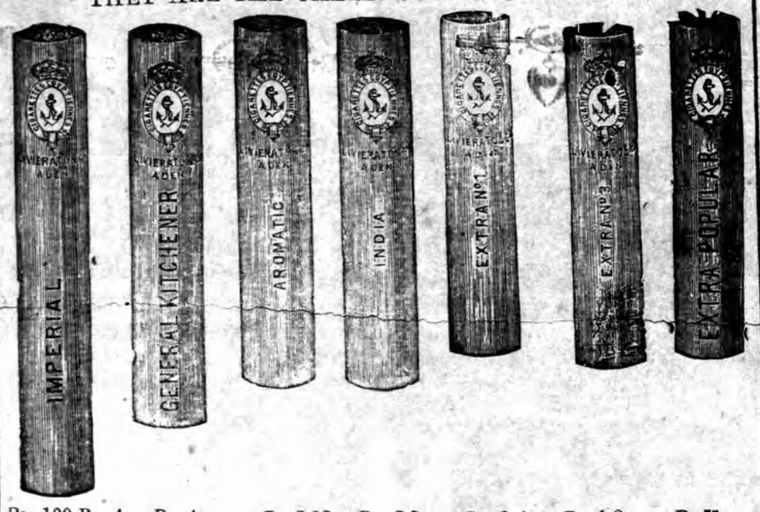


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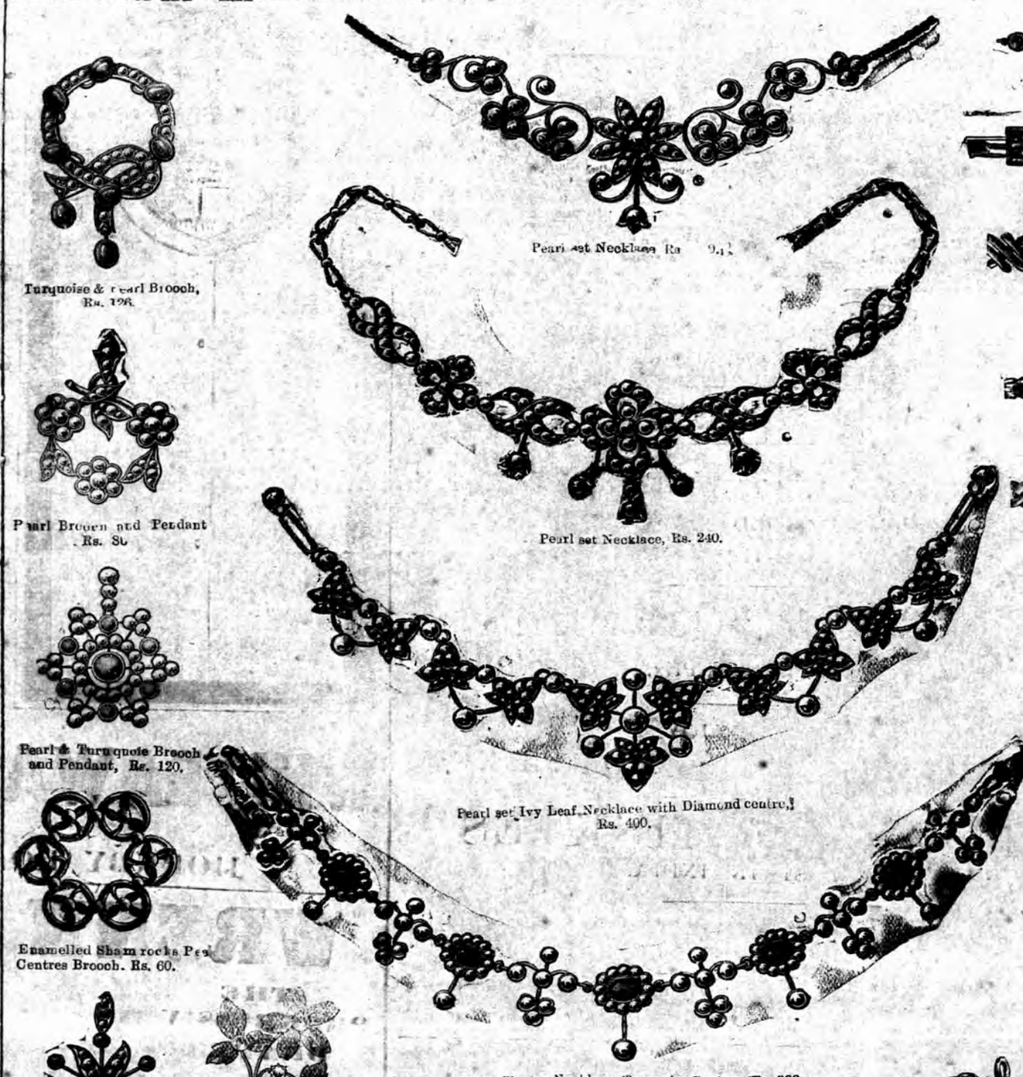

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